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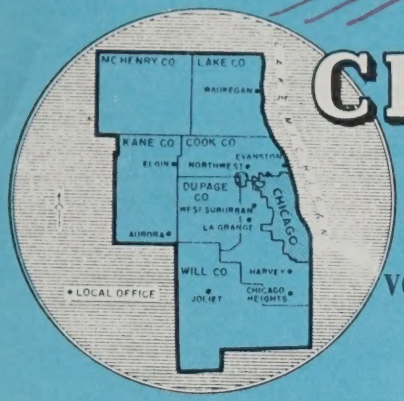

CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXII NO. XII
DECEMBER 1967

STATE OF ILLINOIS
OTTO KERNER
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IGOLKA, Chief

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
SERVICE FOR EMPLOYERS
LOCAL · STATE · NATIONAL

FALL SEASON BRINGS EMPLOYMENT RISE

Chicago area employers partially recouped their August-September employment losses of 21,100 during October, boosting nonfarm wage and salary employment to 2,909,300. This represents a gain of 9,000 since September.

NONFACTORY LOOKS TO WINTER DAYS

With an eye toward the approaching holiday season, nonfactory employers increased payrolls by 12,100 over the month for an October figure of 1,945,400. Retail trade outlets added 8,500 more staff. The department store segment claimed 3,200 and mail order house divisions took on 2,300 more workers. Significant gains also took place among limited-price variety stores, dry goods and general stores. Government agencies upped employment by 3,400 in October after whopping cuts which cost them 6,800 workers in September. Stepped-up activity in such programs as Medicare and other phases of social security were responsible for employment gains amounting to 1,000 on the federal level. The reopening of schools and the increased use of public transportation boosted employment by 2,400 on the state and local level over the month. Although wholesale trade advanced by 1,900, a labor-management dispute in the transportation equipment industry and in metal stampings caused mild losses among distributors of motor vehicles. Following a 3,900 loss in September, service industries gained 1,800 for the succeeding 30-day period. The rise in employment in business service was more than enough to offset the loss of summer help in hospitals and summer recreation facilities. Finance-insurance-real estate services continued their downward trend begun last month by losing 900 workers, many of whom were temporary workers who returned to school.

LAG CONTINUES IN MANUFACTURING

In contrast, factory employment dipped slightly as diverse changes effected a net loss of 3,100, reducing total production rolls to 963,900 for the month. The durable goods sector registered a total of 618,400 workers or 1,500 fewer than during September. Labor-management disputes in two industries and a sales slowdown in others were the main reasons for the decline. While industries directly involved in the dispute, i.e. transportation equipment and metal stampings, showed no additional losses during the second month of the strike, many others felt the secondary effects in October. As automobile sales fell, so did orders for materials and component parts. Primary metal industries were especially hard hit. Iron and steel foundries lost 300 and employment at blast furnaces and rolling mills fell by 100. The sales order lag was most apparent in non-electrical machinery where 1,200 employees were dropped. Manufacturers of mining and materials handling equipment and of metal working machinery were similarly affected. On the bright side, the radio-TV segment of electrical machinery acquired 900 additional staff as heavy orders came in for television sets and electronic products. However, setbacks in the lighting-wiring equipment and the transmission-distribution equipment divisions left the electrical group as a whole with a gain of only 500 workers. Miscellaneous manufacturing, which includes such Christmas gift items as toys, sporting goods, jewelry, and pens and pencils added 400 workers to payrolls.

The employment decline continued in nondurable goods industries which dropped 1,600 workers over the period for an October rate of 345,500. A loss of 1,100 in the food products industries was attributed to a reduced demand for confectioneries, beverages, and meat products. The completion of the canning season also contributed to the lowering of employment. Sales declines extended to

(continued on page 2)

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

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FALL SEASON BRINGS EMPLOYMENT RISE *(continued from page 1)*

the paper industry where 300 workers were dismissed as the need for such picnic products as paper plates, cups and napkins waned. Chemicals and allied products lost 300 workers as sales declined, primarily among manufacturers of cleaning preparations and cosmetics. Rubber and miscellaneous products increased staffs by 400 over the month. Accelerated demands for rubber hose products more than offset losses brought about by a lessened need for rubber products in the electronics and electrical lines. The leather products industry was reduced by 200 workers as a major plant moved out of the area.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN IN OCTOBER

Unemployment dipped by 4,000 in October, to 74,000 or 2.3 percent of the civilian work force as compared to 2.4 percent in September. Unemployment traditionally drops in October when the last of the summer workers return to school.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Increased overtime and boosts in hourly rates in a number of industries brought average weekly earnings for manufacturing industries for the month of September to $130.12, a rise of $3.75 over August.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS OVER YEAR

Nonfarm wage and salary employment moved ahead by 30,900 over the year. All sectors except one contributed to the 60,800 gain in nonmanufacturing. A loss of 3,000 for railroads and 1,900 for motor freight made transportation services the lone exception. Largest gains appeared in service industries where the advent of Medicare made hospital expansion a necessity. Government agencies added 14,400 additional workers, mainly on the state and local levels. Growth in educational facilities, protective services and welfare programs were the main factors. Federal employment gains were kept down to only 200. Increases in such areas as federal hospitals,

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

the Social Security Agency, and military services were tempered by losses in the Internal Revenue offices where automation became a working reality. Increases of 8,300 and 9,400 in wholesale and retail trade respectively reflect the strong economy which exists. Finance-insurance-real estate companies increased work rolls by 5,000 over the year to handle the expansive work loads caused by bank credit cards and by new concepts in automobile and other types of insurance.

Manufacturing industries suffered a net loss of 29,900 workers over the 12-month span. The durable goods division saw setbacks on many fronts during the year, the result of which was an employment decline amounting to 34,400. All phases of the metal industries felt the effects of slowdowns in orders for automobiles, electronic products, and other goods and of a number of labor-management disputes in major industries throughout the year. Electrical machinery had the largest losses, down 14,600 as manufacturers of such products as electrical appliances, transmission equipment, and radio-TV sets reported receiving fewer orders than last year. The bulk of a 5,800 loss of employment in the fabricated metal products industries occurred in the metal stamping division where 4,800 workers were dropped. This, however, appears to be only a temporary setback, the result of the recent dispute in that industry. A lag of 4,200 in primary metals was attributed to a lack of orders from the automobile and other industries. Nonelectrical machinery firms dropped 2,100 persons because of a lack of orders and the introduction of automation in some plants.

Nondurable goods firms made employment gains amounting to 4,500 over the year. Chemical manufacturers took on 4,100 in an effort to build up supplies for military usage. Printing and publishing firms found business improved this year. Commercial printing hired the bulk of the 2,900 new workers.

EXPECT AREA EMPLOYMENT TO FALL

Chicago area nonagricultural wage and salary employers can anticipate a drop of about 23,000 workers by February. When the Christmas rush becomes a thing of the past nonmanufacturing employers will probably find it necessary to endure the winter slump with about 39,000 fewer employees than in October. Contract construction which is ruled largely by weather conditions should be at its lowest annual point. Post-holiday cuts should greatly effect retail trade. Transportation services too, can expect a winter drop, with motor freight delivery services having ended their busy holiday time, and sea freight curtailed by the closing of the waterways for the winter.

Manufacturing industries should inch upward by about 15,000 by February. Gains should be almost entirely in durable goods industries. Primary metals firms may anticipate new orders for construction and automobile materials and parts. The metal stamping segment of fabricated metal products, with its own dispute ended and with hopes for new orders from the automotive industry, should pick up substantially. Some segments of the nonelectrical machinery industry may look forward to late winter and early spring production of such items as lawn and garden tools and do-it-yourself equipment. Any employment rise in the radio-TV segment of electrical machinery would probably reflect not so much actual gains, but rather callbacks from post winter payroll cuts. The transportation industry reports the likelihood of some hiring increases due to the ending of its dispute.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA AREA (In Thousands)

Item	October 1967 1/	September 1967	August 1967	October 1966	Change to October 1967 from: September 1967	Change to October 1967 from: October 1966
A. Civilian Work Force	3,247.7	3,244.4	3,273.8	3,205.8	+ 3.3	+ 41.9
B. Unemployment	74.0	78.0	87.0	65.0	- 4.0	+ 9.0
a. Percent of Civilian Work Force	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.0	xxx	xxx
C. Civilian Employment	3,164.2	3,158.1	3,184.1	3,140.3	+ 6.1	+ 23.9
a. Non-Farm Wage and Salary Workers 2/	2,909.3	2,900.3	2,921.4	2,878.4	+ 9.0	+ 30.9
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	963.9	967.0	974.1	993.8	- 3.1	- 29.9
(a) Durable Goods	618.4	619.9	626.1	652.8	- 1.5	- 34.4
Lumber & Wood Products 24	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Furniture & Fixtures 25	25.0	25.0	25.0	26.7	0	- 1.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products 32	20.0	20.3	21.0	20.5	- 0.3	- 0.5
Primary Metal Industries 33	68.9	69.9	68.5	73.1	- 1.0	- 4.2
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills 331	33.7	33.8	33.9	35.0	- 0.1	- 1.3
Iron & Steel Foundries 332	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.7	- 0.3	- 0.8
Fabricated Metal Products 34	107.2	107.5	111.5	113.0	- 0.3	- 5.8
Metal Cans 341	8.9	8.9	9.1	8.8	0	+ 0.1
Fab. Structural Metal Products 344	17.4	17.5	17.7	16.2	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Metal Stampings 346	23.6	23.6	26.5	28.4	0	- 4.8
Non-Electrical Machinery 35	129.1	130.3	130.5	131.2	- 1.2	- 2.1
Construction, Mining, & Materials Handling Machinery & Equipment 353	22.9	23.0	22.9	23.9	- 0.1	- 1.0
Metalworking Machinery & Equipment 354	30.1	30.4	30.3	30.4	- 0.3	- 0.3
Industrial Machinery & Equipment 356	15.8	16.1	16.1	16.4	- 0.3	- 0.6
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp 36	162.5	162.0	161.6	177.1	+ 0.5	- 14.6
Radio & Tele. Sets, except Comm. 365	33.5	32.6	31.3	40.2	+ 0.9	- 6.7
Communication Equipment 366	49.7	50.0	50.7	49.3	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Transportation Equipment 37	31.9	31.6	34.0	35.2	+ 0.3	- 3.3
Motor Vehicles & Equipment 371	12.4	12.2	14.1	15.0	+ 0.2	- 2.6
Railroad Equipment 374	14.2	14.3	14.7	15.4	- 0.1	- 1.2
Professional & Scientific Equipment 38	32.3	32.3	33.1	33.5	0	- 1.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries 39	33.4	33.0	32.7	34.3	+ 0.4	- 0.9
(b) Nondurable Goods	345.5	347.1	348.0	341.0	- 1.6	+ 4.5
Food & Kindred Products 20	87.4	88.5	88.2	88.2	- 1.1	- 0.8
Meat Products 201	15.2	15.4	15.3	15.2	- 0.2	0
Bakery Products 205	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.1	0	+ 0.3
Confectionery & Related Products 207	15.5	15.7	15.0	15.3	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products 22	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel & Other Finished Products 23	27.5	27.5	27.2	28.7	0	- 1.2
Paper & Allied Products 26	32.0	32.3	32.4	32.5	- 0.3	- 0.5
Printing & Publishing 27	96.4	96.5	96.6	93.5	- 0.1	+ 2.9
Commercial Printing 275	41.4	41.6	41.3	39.5	- 0.2	+ 1.9
Chemicals & Allied Products 28	52.3	52.6	54.0	48.2	- 0.3	+ 4.1
Petroleum Refining & Related Products 29	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products 30	31.2	30.8	30.6	31.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
Leather & Leather Products 31	9.9	9.1	8.9	9.0	- 0.2	- 0.1
(2) Non-Manufacturing	1,945.4	1,933.3	1,947.3	1,884.6	+ 12.1	+ 60.8
Mining & Quarrying 10-14	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Contract Construction 15-17	117.2	118.8	120.8	114.7	- 1.6	+ 2.5
Transportation & Trans. Services 40-47	147.9	148.6	148.9	149.8	- 0.7	- 1.9
Railroads 400	47.3	47.6	48.5	50.3	- 0.3	- 3.0
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing 420	55.8	56.4	55.8	57.7	- 0.6	- 1.9
Communication & Public Utilities 48-49	60.4	60.6	61.7	57.2	- 0.2	+ 3.2
Wholesale Trade 50	216.5	214.6	214.6	208.2	+ 1.9	+ 8.3
Retail Trade 52-59	430.3	421.8	419.8	420.9	+ 8.5	+ 9.4
Department Stores 531	72.5	69.3	69.1	71.0	+ 3.2	+ 1.5
Mail Order Houses 532	35.1	32.8	31.9	34.4	+ 2.3	+ 0.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate 60-67	166.3	167.2	169.1	161.3	- 0.9	+ 5.0
Service & Misc. Industries 07,09,70-89,99	476.6	474.8	478.7	456.8	+ 1.8	+ 19.8
Government 91-94	324.1	320.7	327.5	309.7	+ 3.4	+ 14.4
Federal Government 91	76.6	75.6	77.3	76.4	+ 1.0	+ 0.2
State & Local Government 92-93	247.5	245.1	250.2	233.3	+ 2.4	+ 14.2
B. All Other Non-Farm Employment 3/	242.5	246.5	251.0	249.4	- 4.0	- 6.9
C. Agricultural Employment 4/	12.4	11.3	11.7	12.5	+ 1.1	- 0.1
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes 5/	9.5 a/	8.3	2.7	0.5	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates. 2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
5/ Labor Disputes: Ind. 346 (3,900); Ind. 371 (3,500)
NOTE: Ordnance & Accessories and Tobacco Mfg. included in manufacturing total.

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1/] -- CHICAGO AREA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sept. 1967	Aug. 1967	Sept. 1966	Sept. 1967	Aug. 1967	Sept. 1966	Sept. 1967	Aug. 1967	Sept. 1966
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$130.12	$126.37*	$128.35	41.4	40.8*	42.3	$3.14	$3.10	$3.03
Lumber & Wood Prods.	96.40	89.88	99.43	40.0	37.7	41.5	2.41	2.38	2.40
Furniture & Fixtures	126.58	120.37*	121.81	41.8	41.4	42.7	3.03	2.91*	2.85
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	125.55	124.29	118.93	41.3	41.9	41.8	3.04	2.97	2.84
Primary Metal Industries	141.68	137.75*	150.87	41.1	40.7*	44.0	3.44	3.39	3.43
Fabricated Metal Prods.	140.67	135.15*	138.29	43.1	42.1*	43.6	3.26	3.21*	3.17
Non-Electrical Machinery	143.13	138.05*	143.58	42.7	41.8*	44.0	3.35	3.31	3.26
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	117.30	113.39*	112.42	40.6	39.8*	41.1	2.89	2.85	2.74
Transportation Equipment	139.49	138.05*	145.31	41.5	40.9*	42.6	3.36	3.37	3.41
Prof. & Scientific Insts.	121.16	120.50*	121.20	40.4	40.6*	42.5	3.00	2.97*	2.85
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	103.42	100.33	104.19	40.1	39.3	41.2	2.58	2.55	2.53
Food & Kindred Prods.	134.09	127.54*	124.89	43.1	41.8*	42.5	3.11	3.05*	2.94
Textile Mill Prods.	97.47	96.61	88.34	41.5	43.3	42.7	2.35	2.23	2.07
Apparel Prods.	80.23	80.24*	78.12	36.0	36.5*	37.3	2.23	2.20*	2.09
Paper & Allied Prods.	118.25	118.13	121.24	42.8	42.9	44.7	2.76	2.76	2.71
Printing & Publishing	145.10	141.24*	146.20	39.1	38.5	39.9	3.71	3.67	3.67
Chemical & Allied Prods.	140.48	135.67*	131.57	41.8	41.1*	43.0	3.36	3.30	3.06
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	155.26	158.22*	150.32	44.5	45.6*	45.1	3.49	3.47	3.33
Rubber Prods.	118.89	119.08	115.58	40.8	41.7	41.8	2.91	2.86	2.76
Leather & Leather Prods.	115.46	112.08	105.12	41.6	41.1	41.5	2.78	2.72	2.54
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	209.86	204.91*	197.92	40.8	40.2*	40.2	5.14	5.09*	4.93
Communication & Pub. Util.	142.77	139.88	140.17	40.6	40.5	41.2	3.52	3.46	3.41
Wholesale Trade	141.35	139.22	134.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	83.68	83.68*	80.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	74.26	69.64	67.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	76.28	75.15	73.67	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
* Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1/] - Chicago SMSA
September 1967

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	967.0	5.4	4.8	7.0	5.0	0.5
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.9	9.9	9.8	10.4	8.8	*
Furniture & Fixtures	25	25.0	8.7	8.1	10.5	7.1	1.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	20.3	8.1	7.8	12.3	10.2	0.2
Primary Metal Indus.	33	69.9	3.5	3.1	6.3	4.3	0.7
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	107.5	4.9	4.4	6.6	4.6	0.6
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	130.3	3.5	3.3	5.4	3.8	0.3
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	162.0	6.2	5.0	7.4	5.2	0.4
Transportation Equip.	37	31.6	3.3	3.0	5.2	2.8	1.6
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	32.3	3.7	3.4	6.8	4.2	0.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	33.0	8.4	7.9	8.7	6.1	0.8
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	88.5	5.2	4.7	6.5	4.3	0.5
Textile Mill Prods.	22	3.0	4.4	3.9	4.2	3.5	0.1
Apparel Prods.	23	27.5	7.1	6.9	6.9	5.7	0.5
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	32.3	8.2	7.9	10.5	7.7	0.6
Printing & Publishing	27	96.5	4.7	3.5	5.2	3.8	0.5
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	52.6	4.8	4.3	7.5	5.8	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.5	7.0	6.9	8.2	5.4	0.1
Rubber Prods.	30	30.8	9.8	9.0	11.4	8.8	0.4
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	9.1	5.8	4.9	5.6	4.4	*
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,933.3	5.5	5.0	5.3	4.0	0.5
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	6.2	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	15-17	118.8	6.0	4.5	4.2	1.4	2.4
Transportation 3/	41-47	101.0	3.7	2.8	4.2	2.5	0.8
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	60.6	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.5	0.1
Wholesale Trade	50	214.6	5.6	5.0	4.9	3.7	0.5
Retail Trade	52-59	421.8	7.6	7.5	6.2	5.1	0.4
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	167.2	4.3	4.2	4.7	3.9	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind. 4/	70-89	471.0	6.6	5.6	6.2	4.4	0.8
Government	91-94	320.7	3.0	2.8	4.6	3.4	0.3

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads. 4/ Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries.
* Less than .05 per 100 workers.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Research and Statistics Unit; 1635 W. Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612; or by calling 829-6310, Extension 15.

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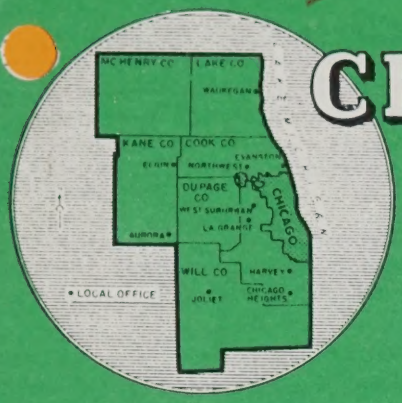
MANPOWER TRENDS



CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXII NO. XI
NOVEMBER 1967

STATE OF ILLINOIS
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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DISPUTE, SALES LAG, CAUSE STAFF DECLINES

A labor-management dispute in the transportation industry combined with a slowdown in orders for other industries caused nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Chicago SMSA to sink to 2,913,900 in September, a loss of 7,500 over the month. The bulk of the decline was in manufacturing where payrolls dropped by 6,900.

DURABLE GOODS SKID

Durable goods firms were hit hardest losing 5,300 workers over the 30 days to slip to a level of 620,800 employed. The motor vehicle segment of the transportation industry let out 2,000 and the metal stampings segment of fabricated metal products dropped 3,300, due mainly to secondary effects of the labor-management dispute. In the radio-TV segment of the electrical machinery industry one firm was dissolved and a sales slowdown in others resulted in an employment cut of 1,300. Professional and scientific instruments also felt a slower sales pace, particularly in the consumer products area. This industry lost 600 workers. One of the few durable goods industries to register an increase in employment in September was primary metals which, in anticipation of orders from the automotive and other industries, took on 1,500 workers. Miscellaneous manufacturing, which includes such firms as toy makers, pen and pencil manufacturers, sporting goods companies, and makers of costume jewelry boosted staffs by 400 to prepare for the approaching holiday season.

Nondurable goods firms suffered a less significant loss of 1,600 workers, bringing their employment total for the month to 346,400. Chemicals and allied products industries lowered staffs by 1,500 workers, due to a seasonal lag in orders for cosmetics, paints, and some miscellaneous chemicals. In the food sector cooler weather made the difference. Gains in the meat products and bakery products divisions were more than wiped out by larger losses in the beverage and the confectionery sections, bringing total employment for that industry to 87,900, or a net loss of 300 workers. The commercial printing segment of printing and publishing made large strides over the month hiring 800 additional persons to handle the printing of Christmas cards and other holiday items and to work on 1968 calendars. Apparel and other finished products firms increased payrolls by 200 over the month to supply new fall lines. However, they still report working below capacity because of a critical shortage of skilled tailors.

NONMANUFACTURING NEAR STEADY

Nonmanufacturing industries suffered only a modest setback amounting to 600, with employment at 1,946,700 for the period. Construction companies let out 2,400 persons as warm weather contracts fell off and workers migrated south. The loss of temporary summer help contributed substantially to a drop of 2,100 employees in finance-insurance-real estate. Wholesale trade employed 1,400 fewer workers in September in what one employer described as a "return to normal" after the traditionally peak month of August. The end of the vacation season and the return to school of summer replacements brought a staff drop of 1,100 in the communications-public utilities industry. The federal government released 1,100 workers who were mainly hired to man public outdoor recreation areas which either closed or became relatively inactive in the winter. Retail trade took on 2,300 workers over the month to prepare for the fall and Christmas buying seasons. A hike of 1,900 employment in service industries was credited to the need for additional business services during the final quarter. Various state and local branches of government took on 2,400, mostly to staff educational institutions.

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Library

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN

Unemployment dipped to 2.4 percent of a September civilian work force numbering 3,258,200. With

(continued on page 2)

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

DISPUTE, SALES LAG, CAUSE STAFF DECLINES (cont'd. from pg. 1)

housewives and students leaving the labor force, only 78,000 persons remained to seek work, the fewest since March.

NONFACTORY GAINS OVER YEAR

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment grew by 52,000 over the year, while the work force expanded by 62,800. Nonmanufacturing industries, continuing their rapid growth, boosted payrolls by 75,500. Service industries led the field taking on 28,100 additional workers due largely to new contracts in the field of business services and to expansion in hospitals and other medical services in the area. State and local government agencies employed 21,800 more workers than a year ago, mainly because of expansion in educational facilities and other public services. Retail trade upped employment by 8,000. Wholesale trade added 6,500 workers to handle more orders than were being received a year ago. Nonfarm employment such as self-employed and unpaid family workers however, was on the down grade, dropping 8,100 over the year.

Employment in manufacturing industries dropped by 23,500 during the past year with durable goods losing 29,100. Radio-TV sets firms were down by 7,200 workers after a bumper 1966 season. Metal stampings payrolls fell off 3,300 as an early effect of a labor-management dispute in the automobile industry. Manufacturers of material handling equipment have been suffering from a lack of orders, thereby putting them 1,200 below their employment level of September 1966. Transportation equipment industries lost 2,800 workers during the last year, partly due to a labor-management dispute in that industry, but also owing to a slowdown in orders for automobiles and for railroad cars during the last year. Fabricated structural metal products companies saw a sizeable boost in employment over the span, taking on a net 1,400 workers as the building boom and the need for structural products continued.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

Nondurable goods producers gained 5,600 workers. Chemicals and allied products, in the light of ever increasing government defense contracts added 4,100. Commercial printing boosted staffs by 2,500 to handle heavier work loads. Apparel and other finished products were down by 1,200 due in part to their inability to replace skilled tailors.

OVERTIME LIFTS EARNINGS

Increased overtime for production workers in furniture and fixtures industries, petroleum and coal products fields, and for textile mill workers helped to boost average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries to $126.27 in August, a hike of 48 cents over the previous month.

PAYROLLS TO EXPAND

Economic indicators point to an upturn in business which should continue over the next 60 days. Nonfarm wage and salary payrolls should advance by approximately 38,000 workers over the next two months. The bulk of the gain should occur in the nonmanufacturing sector as seasonal influences cause an additional 28,000 workers to be hired by mid-November. Retail trade outlets expect to take on a great number of sales and clerical personnel to prepare for the anticipated heavy holiday business with a large percentage of these people going to work in department stores. Mail order houses too, foresee a sizeable boost over the period. The number of government workers should increase on the state and local levels as educational facilities continue to undergo expansion. Service industries indicate a need for additional staff because of once-a-year activities which coincide with the holiday season, as well as normal growth in business services. Contract construction will naturally cut work loads drastically as winter months approach.

Manufacturing companies plan to expand payrolls by about 10,000 by mid-November with durable goods producers leading the advance. Nonelectrical machinery firms should enlarge staffs to handle increases in orders which are expected in every segment of the industry. The electrical machinery industry also plans to expand, with the radio-TV segment making the most affirmative strides. Producers of fabricated metal products anticipate an increase in orders from the automotive industries.

Nondurable goods companies expect to lift employment levels. However, their needs should be more modest. An increase of about 3,000 is forecast by mid-November. Chemical firms, many of which should remain busy filling government contracts, plan to increase rolls by significant quantities. The imminent calendar season is likely to make it necessary for the commercial printing segment of printing and publishing industries to increase staffs.

The number of persons seeking work in all probability, will rise slightly by mid-November with curtailments in construction and outdoor activities as the main factor. However, gains in retail trade should have only minimal effect on unemployment since seasonal sales help is usually recruited from housewives, students, moonlighters, and generally those not considered unemployed prior to being hired.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA AREA (In Thousands)

Item		September 1967 1/	August 1967	July 1967	September 1966	Change to Sept. 1967 from: August 1967	Change to Sept. 1967 from: September 1966
Civilian Work Force		3,258.2	3,273.8	3,289.3	3,195.4	-15.6	≠62.8
Unemployment		78.0	87.0	114.0	68.0	- 9.0	≠10.0
A. Percent of Civilian Work Force		2.4	2.7	3.5	2.1	xxx	xxx
Civilian Employment		3,171.9	3,184.1	3,174.4	3,127.1	-12.2	≠44.8
A. Non-Farm Wage and Salary Workers 2/		2,913.9	2,921.4	2,912.0	2,861.9	- 7.5	≠52.0
(1) Manufacturing	19-39	967.2	976.1	969.4	990.7	- 6.9	-23.5
(a) Durable Goods		620.8	626.1	624.4	649.9	- 5.3	-29.1
Lumber & Wood Products	24	7.9	8.1	7.8	8.0	- 0.2	- 0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	25	25.0	25.0	23.8	26.6	0	- 1.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	32	20.9	21.0	20.6	20.6	- 0.1	≠ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	33	70.0	68.5	71.4	73.3	≠ 1.5	- 3.3
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills	331	34.1	33.9	34.6	35.3	≠ 0.2	- 1.2
Iron & Steel Foundries	332	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	34	107.4	111.5	110.2	111.5	- 4.1	- 4.1
Metal Cans	341	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.9	- 0.2	0
Fab. Structural Metal Products	344	17.7	17.7	17.5	16.3	0	≠ 1.4
Metal Stampings	346	23.2	26.5	26.0	26.5	- 3.3	- 3.3
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	130.3	130.5	131.3	132.2	- 0.2	- 1.9
Construction, Mining, & Materials Handling Machinery & Equipment	353	22.9	22.9	23.2	24.1	0	- 1.2
Metalworking Machinery & Equipment	354	30.4	30.3	30.6	30.8	≠ 0.1	- 0.4
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	356	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.4	- 0.1	- 0.4
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp	36	161.5	161.6	160.1	175.5	- 0.1	-14.0
Radio & Tele. Sets, except Comm.	365	32.6	31.3	30.6	39.8	- 1.3	- 7.2
Communication Equipment	366	50.0	50.7	51.0	49.0	- 0.7	≠ 1.0
Transportation Equipment	37	32.1	34.0	34.5	34.9	- 1.9	- 2.8
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	371	12.1	14.1	14.4	14.8	- 2.0	- 2.7
Railroad Equipment	374	14.8	14.7	15.1	15.4	≠ 0.1	- 0.6
Professional & Scientific Equipment	38	32.5	33.1	32.6	33.4	- 0.6	- 0.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	39	33.1	32.7	32.0	33.8	≠ 0.4	- 0.7
(b) Nondurable Goods		346.4	348.0	345.0	340.8	- 1.6	≠ 5.6
Food & Kindred Products	20	87.9	88.2	87.8	89.2	- 0.3	- 1.3
Meat Products	201	15.9	15.3	15.1	15.2	≠ 0.6	≠ 0.7
Bakery Products	205	19.8	19.5	19.6	19.4	≠ 0.3	≠ 0.4
Confectionery & Related Products	207	14.7	15.0	14.3	15.5	- 0.3	- 0.8
Textile Mill Products	22	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Apparel & Other Finished Products	23	27.4	27.2	26.9	28.6	≠ 0.2	- 1.2
Paper & Allied Products	26	32.5	32.4	32.2	31.9	≠ 0.1	≠ 0.6
Printing & Publishing	27	96.5	96.6	96.3	92.9	- 0.1	≠ 3.6
Commercial Printing	275	42.1	41.3	41.1	39.6	≠ 0.8	≠ 2.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	28	52.5	54.0	53.0	48.4	- 1.5	≠ 4.1
Petroleum Refining & Related Products	29	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.5	- 0.1	≠ 0.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	30	30.7	30.6	29.9	30.8	≠ 0.1	- 0.1
Leather & Leather Products	31	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.1	≠ 0.1	- 0.1
(2) Non-Manufacturing		1,940.7	1,947.3	1,942.6	1,871.2	- 0.6	≠75.5
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	0	≠ 0.1
Contract Construction	15-17	118.4	120.8	119.4	116.4	- 2.4	≠ 2.0
Transportation & Trans. Services	40-47	149.8	148.9	148.8	149.1	≠ 0.9	≠ 0.7
Railroads	400	48.1	48.5	48.9	50.6	- 0.4	- 2.5
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing	420	56.4	55.8	55.5	57.4	≠ 0.6	- 1.0
Communication & Public Utilities	48-49	60.6	61.7	61.4	57.4	- 1.1	≠ 3.2
Wholesale Trade	50	213.2	214.6	214.3	206.7	- 1.4	≠ 6.5
Retail Trade	52-59	422.1	419.8	421.0	414.1	≠ 2.3	≠ 8.0
Department Stores	531	69.3	69.1	68.8	67.8	≠ 0.2	≠ 1.5
Mail Order Houses	532	32.2	31.9	31.2	32.1	≠ 0.3	≠ 0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	60-67	167.0	169.1	169.0	162.6	- 2.1	≠ 4.4
Service & Misc. Industries	07,09,70-89,99	480.6	478.7	478.0	452.5	≠ 1.9	≠28.1
Government	91-94	328.8	327.5	324.5	306.3	≠ 1.3	≠22.5
Federal Government	91	76.2	77.3	76.9	75.5	- 1.1	≠ 0.7
State & Local Government	92-93	252.6	250.2	247.6	230.8	≠ 2.4	≠21.8
B All Other Non-Farm Employment 3/		246.7	251.0	249.9	254.8	- 4.3	- 8.1
C Agricultural Employment		11.3	11.7	12.5	10.4	- 0.4	≠ 0.9
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes		8.3 a/	2.7	0.9	0.3	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Labor Disputes: NOTE: Ordnance and Accessories and Tobacco Mfg. included in manufacturing.

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1] CHICAGO AREA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Aug. 1967	July 1967	Aug. 1966	Aug. 1967	July 1967	Aug. 1966	Aug. 1967	July 1967	Aug. 1966
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$126.27	$125.79*	$124.86	40.7	40.6	41.8	$3.10	$3.10	$2.98
Lumber & Wood Prods.	89.88	89.00	95.04	37.7	37.3	40.6	2.38	2.39	2.34
Furniture & Fixtures	119.88	111.77	117.77	41.4	39.5	42.2	2.90	2.83	2.79
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	124.29	121.64*	117.98	41.9	41.3	41.8	2.97	2.94*	2.82
Primary Metal Indus.	138.48	144.05	144.46	40.9	41.8	42.7	3.39	3.45	3.38
Fabricated Metal Prods.	134.74	135.08*	133.08	41.9	41.9*	43.1	3.22	3.22	3.09
Non-Electrical Machinery	138.00	138.27	140.45	41.7	41.8	43.7	3.31	3.31	3.21
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	113.29	108.82	109.75	39.7	38.5	40.8	2.85	2.82	2.69
Transportation Equip.	137.68	151.14	130.23	40.8	43.4	39.3	3.37	3.48	3.31
Pro. & Scientific Inst.	120.49	119.16	119.59	40.7	41.5	42.1	2.96	2.87	2.84
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	100.33	97.87	102.21	39.3	38.2	40.9	2.55	2.56	2.50
Food & Kindred Prods.	126.58	125.73*	121.62	41.6	41.3*	42.1	3.04	3.05*	2.89
Textile Mill Prods.	96.61	94.53	90.07	43.3	41.9	41.6	2.23	2.26	2.17
Apparel Prods.	79.48	78.51	78.44	36.0	35.8	36.9	2.21	2.20	2.12
Paper & Allied Prods.	118.13	118.35	118.10	42.9	43.4*	44.2	2.76	2.73*	2.67
Printing & Publishing	141.90	138.12	146.91	38.5	38.0	40.6	3.69	3.64	3.62
Chemical & Allied Prods.	135.34	136.40*	130.27	41.0	41.6*	42.9	3.30	3.28*	3.04
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	159.53	148.30	144.84	45.8	42.3	44.1	3.48	3.51	3.29
Rubber Prods.	119.08	115.77*	110.91	41.7	41.3*	40.6	2.86	2.81*	2.73
Leather & Leather Prods.	112.08	109.67	102.00	41.1	41.1	41.3	2.72	2.66	2.47
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	205.34	203.85*	191.30	40.3	40.3	39.6	5.10	5.06*	4.83
Communication & Pub. Util.	139.98	141.84	136.59	40.5	40.9	41.1	3.46	3.47	3.33
Wholesale Trade	139.22	138.90*	131.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	83.59	83.23	79.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	69.64	71.25	66.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	75.15	75.20	72.26	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
* Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1] - Chicago SMSA
August 1967

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	974.1	5.2	4.6	6.1	4.1	0.5
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	8.1	10.2	10.2	12.0	9.0	0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	25	25.0	10.2	7.2	8.3	5.5	1.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	21.0	8.1	7.9	9.4	7.5	0.1
Primary Metal Indus.	33	68.5	3.5	3.1	6.0	3.2	0.2
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	111.5	5.3	4.8	5.9	4.3	*
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	130.5	3.3	3.0	4.2	2.9	0.3
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	161.6	5.4	4.5	7.4	4.5	1.1
Transportation Equip.	37	34.0	5.5	5.0	6.4	3.5	1.8
Pro. & Scientific Inst.	38	33.1	3.5	3.3	5.0	2.7	0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	32.7	8.5	7.8	8.4	5.8	0.6
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	88.2	5.4	4.6	4.5	3.1	0.3
Textile Mill Prods.	22	3.0	6.1	5.5	5.9	4.7	*
Apparel Prods.	23	27.2	7.2	6.9	6.1	5.7	0.3
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	32.4	8.8	8.5	9.8	6.8	0.6
Printing & Publishing	27	96.6	3.0	2.4	4.4	3.1	0.4
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	54.0	4.2	3.6	4.9	3.3	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.8	6.6	6.4	5.8	3.7	*
Rubber Prods.	30	30.6	9.8	8.7	10.4	7.9	0.3
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.9	4.4	3.7	6.3	4.9	*
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,947.3	4.7	4.1	5.4	3.8	0.7
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	6.2	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	15-17	120.8	6.9	4.7	6.4	2.2	3.6
Transportation 3/	41-47	100.4	3.2	2.3	2.5	1.4	0.6
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	61.7	1.9	1.5	2.9	2.0	*
Wholesale Trade	50	214.6	3.8	3.1	5.1	3.6	0.8
Retail Trade	52-59	419.8	7.7	6.5	6.5	5.3	0.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	169.1	3.2	3.1	4.2	3.4	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind. 4/	70-89	478.7	5.0	4.8	7.0	4.4	1.5
Government	91-94	327.5	2.8	2.6	4.3	3.3	0.5

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads. 4/ Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries.
* Less than .05 per 100 workers.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first d of every month. Additional copies or further information may obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Research and Statistics Unit; 1635 W. Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612; or by calling 829-6310, Extension 15.

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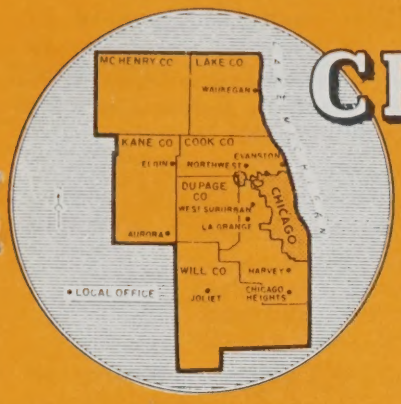
MANPOWER TRENDS



CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXII NO. X
OCTOBER 1967

STATE OF ILLINOIS
OTTO KERNER
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IGOLKA, Chief

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
LOCAL · STATE · NATIONAL

EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE

Business activity in the Chicago SMSA advanced moderately during the 30-days ending mid-August, bringing nonagricultural wage and salaried employment to 2,915,700--a 3,700 increase.

MANUFACTURING UP

Overall manufacturing employment rose by 4,300 to an August level of 973,700, with gains concentrated largely in the nondurable goods sector where 348,100, or 3,100 more than the previous month, were employed. The confectionery and related products section of food products took on 800 workers in anticipation of orders for Halloween candies. The critical shortage of tailors and other qualified garment workers not withstanding, apparel and other finished products firms were able to add 600 workers in August to meet rising sales volumes. Chemicals and allied products companies took on 500 workers as they continued to increase their build-up of combat equipment. Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products industries augmented staffs by 500 after the traditional vacation shut-downs. All other nondurable goods producers maintained July employment or registered less significant increases.

Durable goods rosters rose by 1,200 to 625,600 during the period. Still, unlike nondurable goods firms, few industries saw employment rises, and many suffered at least minor losses. The greatest drop in payrolls occurred in the primary metal industries. A labor-management dispute in the rolling, drawing, and extruding segment plus production slowdowns in the blast furnace and foundries sections caused staff cuts totaling 2,800 workers. Among durable goods industries reporting losses of lessor significance were 1) the auto industry with a cutback of 300 employees due to the model changeover period; 2) the communication equipment industries which attributed their loss of 300 workers to a slowdown in sales; and 3) metal working machinery firms which netted a loss of 300 workers due to a strike. Radio-TV set manufacturing was down 200 workers. This dip was caused by the phasing-out of operations in the Chicago area by one firm.

A net gain of 1,300 occurred in electrical machinery industries as manufacturers of transmission equipment, and industrial apparatus each took on 500 workers to provide for rising sales orders. Furniture companies increased staffs by 700 workers over the period to prepare for the demands of the fall buying season, while miscellaneous manufacturing industries added 900 for the same reason. Fabricated metal products boosted staffs by 700 workers as the metal stamping segment picked up 600 net hires to handle new government contracts and industry orders.

NONMANUFACTURING

Contrary to the usual seasonal pattern, employment in nonmanufacturing industries was down by 600 in August as retail trade outlets dropped 2,700 employees in an even slower than usual summer season. Contract construction firms took on 1,400 during August, traditionally their peak month. Service and miscellaneous industries netted a gain of 1,200, owing to the availability of summer help, to reach a new high of 479,200 workers. Chief among boosters were hospitals and public institutions. Other nonmanufacturing industries registered only minor changes.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment in the Chicago area plunged by 27,000 in August to 87,000, or 2.7 percent of the civilian work force. While 2,915,700, or 3,700 more persons found employment in August than in July, the decrease of 21,500 in the civilian work force was the main factor in this drop. Many

(continued on page 2)

Indiana University
JAN 10 1968
GOVT

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE *(cont'd. from page 1)*

students, housewives, and other seasonal workers left their summer jobs or abandoned looking for summer jobs to take a vacation before beginning their regular fall to spring responsibilities of attending school, keeping house, etc. The current unemployment figure of 87,000 ranked among the lowest for August in the current work series.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

YEAR-TO-YEAR

Chicago area nonfarm wage and salary employment jumped by 58,800 over the year. Almost all nonmanufacturing industries saw gains, boosting nonfactory employment by 78,500. Service industry employment continued its steady upward trend during the year with payrolls leaping by 28,900. Many of these workers were hired by expanding hospitals and other public service facilities. State and local government employment rose 17,200 over the year. Most of this increase was in the local government sector, and consisted of protective service, health service, public benefit, and educational workers. Retail trade added 10,100 staff as sales continued on a high level.

Although manufacturing as a whole lost 26,900 employees over the year, nondurable goods employers were able to stay on the black side of the employment ledger gaining 7,200 workers. Bakery products firms proved to have a good year, taking on 800 additional workers over the 12-month period. Apparel and other finished products producers attribute their loss of 1,000 workers over the year to a lack of skilled manpower in the tailoring crafts. The moving of one plant to a downstate location also contributed to this drop. An increase in the circulation of printed periodicals and other printed matter was the major reason for the hiring by printing firms of 4,000 additional workers during the past year. Chemicals and allied products took on 4,800 workers over the year due to the step-up in government contracts.

Much of the 26,900 loss of employment in the durable goods sector can be accounted for by a drop of 10,100 workers in the radio-TV industry where several firms reported the transfer of at least some of their operations out of the Chicago area. Also, some firms in that field reported lower sales and fairly large inventories. Various electrical machinery plants, other than radio-TV manufacturers, also reported the transfer of facilities out of town, over production, and fewer orders, thus bringing the total loss in electrical machinery payrolls over the year to 15,800. Primary metals industries were down by 6,200 workers this August as compared to last year. Automation improvements, a softening in automobile sales, depressed conditions, and a general slowdown in the market all contributed to the decrease.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries fell 92 cents to a July level of $125.77. Average hourly earnings were $3.10 as compared with the $3.09 for June. The work week averaged 40.6 hours, four hours per week less than the month before. For petroleum and coal products workers, an increase of 13 cents, which boosted the rate of pay to $3.51 an hour, was not enough to keep weekly rates from falling $8.90 to a July level of $148.30. The sharp decrease was caused by a plunge in average weekly hours from 46.4 to 42.3. Furniture and fixtures workers averaged $111.77 a week in July or $6.72 less than in June due to a drop in incentive pay and in overtime. A wage increase and higher incentive pay combined to boost hourly pay rates in the primary metals industries by 8 cents. The new rate combined with a 0.6 hour longer work week resulted in an average weekly rate of $144.05.

In nonmanufacturing industries, the largest increase occurred in contract construction where weekly gross incomes averaged $201.12 or $2.93 more than in June for a work week of 40.3 hours. Hourly earnings, however, averaged $4.99 or 6 cents less than in June due to the hiring of additional unskilled workers.

OUTLOOK

By mid-October, the number of wage and salaried workers is expected to rise by about 21,000, with almost 80 percent of the gain anticipated by nonmanufacturing firms. The usual fall upturn in consumer spending is expected to give a boost to retail trade, including both mail order houses and department stores, with the imminence of the Christmas buying season contributing somewhat to the gains. The service industries forecast further employment advancement, due mainly to expansion among hospitals and private educational institutions. The resumption of school activities and the need for increased governmental services should be the principal factors in expected gains in state and local government staffs. Transportation firms anticipate seasonal gains as the economy moves into the fourth quarter upswing.

Manufacturing employment should move ahead by about 4,500 by October. This gain, however, hinges on the following factors: 1) labor-management disputes in progress and pending in the automobile industry; 2) the materialization of an increase in orders expected by producers of electrical and nonelectrical machinery; 3) a resultant increase in steelmaking as users step up activities; and 4) a seasonal increase in production of fabricated metal products.

Unemployment is expected to decline still further by October. The labor pool will be further dwindled as the last of the students go back to the classrooms and continuing draft calls should also act as a serious drain on the labor supply.

TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA AREA (In Thousands)

Item	August 1967 1/	July 1967	June 1967	August 1966	Change to August 1967 from: July 1967	Change to August 1967 from: August 1966
1. Civilian Work Force	3,267.8	3,289.3	3,265.2	3,208.9	- 21.5	+ 58.9
2. Unemployment	87.0	114.0	92.0	76.0	- 27.0	+ 11.0
A. Percent of Civilian Work Force	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.4	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian Employment	3,178.1	3,174.4	3,171.0	3,129.2	+ 3.7	+ 48.9
A. Non-Farm Wage and Salary Workers 2/	2,915.7	2,912.0	2,910.1	2,856.9	+ 3.7	+ 58.8
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	973.7	969.4	980.7	993.4	+ 4.3	- 19.7
(a) Durable Goods	625.6	624.4	632.5	652.5	+ 1.2	- 26.9
Lumber & Wood Products 24	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Furniture & Fixtures 25	24.5	23.8	24.8	26.6	+ 0.7	- 2.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products 32	20.8	20.6	20.8	20.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries 33	68.6	71.4	71.7	74.8	- 2.8	- 6.2
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills 331	34.2	34.6	34.5	36.5	- 0.4	- 2.3
Iron & Steel Foundries .332	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.6	- 0.2	- 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products 34	110.9	110.2	112.2	112.1	+ 0.7	- 1.2
Metal Cans .341	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.2	0	- 0.2
Fab. Structural Metal Products .344	17.3	17.5	17.3	16.4	- 0.2	+ 0.9
Metal Stampings .346	26.6	26.0	27.1	26.1	- 0.6	+ 0.5
Non-Electrical Machinery 35	130.9	131.3	131.6	132.3	- 0.4	- 1.4
Construction, Mining, & Materials Handling Machinery & Equipment .353	23.2	23.2	23.1	24.1	0	- 0.9
Metalworking Machinery & Equipment .354	30.3	30.6	31.0	30.5	- 0.3	- 0.2
Industrial Machinery & Equipment .356	16.1	16.1	16.4	16.7	0	- 0.6
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp 36	161.4	160.1	161.8	177.2	+ 1.3	- 15.8
Radio & Tele. Sets, except Comm. .365	30.4	30.6	30.3	40.5	- 0.2	- 10.1
Communication Equipment .366	50.7	51.0	51.0	49.8	- 0.3	+ 0.9
Transportation Equipment 37	34.2	34.5	35.1	34.0	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Motor Vehicles & Equipment .371	14.1	14.4	14.8	14.0	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Railroad Equipment .374	15.0	15.1	15.0	15.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Professional & Scientific Equipment 38	33.3	32.6	33.4	33.3	+ 0.7	0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries. 39	32.9	32.0	33.2	33.5	+ 0.9	- 0.6
(b) Nondurable Goods	348.1	345.0	348.2	340.9	+ 3.1	+ 7.2
Food & Kindred Products 20	88.6	87.8	88.6	89.0	+ 0.8	- 0.4
Meat Products .201	15.3	15.1	15.2	15.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Bakery Products .205	19.9	19.6	19.6	19.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Confectionery & Related Products. .207	15.1	14.3	14.9	14.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products 22	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	0	0
Apparel & Other Finished Products 23	27.5	26.9	28.0	28.5	+ 0.6	- 1.0
Paper & Allied Products 26	32.5	32.2	32.4	32.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Printing & Publishing 27	96.5	96.3	96.7	92.5	+ 0.2	+ 4.0
Commercial Printing .275	41.4	41.1	41.8	39.4	+ 0.3	+ 2.0
Chemicals & Allied Products 28	53.5	53.0	52.7	48.7	+ 0.5	+ 4.8
Petroleum Refining & Related Products 29	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products. 30	30.4	29.9	30.5	30.8	+ 0.5	- 0.4
Leather & Leather Products. 31	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
(2) Non-Manufacturing	1,942.0	1,942.6	1,929.4	1,863.5	- 0.6	+ 78.5
Mining & Quarrying .10-14	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	0	+ 0.1
Contract Construction .15-17	120.8	119.4	116.8	118.6	+ 1.4	+ 2.2
Transportation & Trans. Services. .40-47	144.9	148.8	149.8	144.2	+ 0.1	+ 4.7
Railroads 400	48.8	48.9	49.3	51.0	- 0.1	- 2.2
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing. 420	55.5	55.5	56.2	56.7	0	- 1.2
Communication & Public Utilities. .48-49	61.6	61.4	59.8	58.5	+ 0.2	+ 3.1
Wholesale Trade 50	214.1	214.3	213.4	207.8	- 0.2	+ 6.3
Retail Trade .52-59	418.3	421.0	426.3	408.2	- 2.7	+ 10.1
Department Stores .531	68.4	68.8	70.9	65.5	- 0.4	+ 2.9
Mail Order Houses .532	31.2	31.2	31.2	30.8	0	+ 0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate .60-67	169.3	169.0	166.3	164.6	+ 0.3	+ 4.7
Service & Misc. Industries .07,09,70-89,99	479.2	478.0	472.9	450.3	+ 1.2	+ 28.9
Government .91-94	323.6	324.5	318.1	305.2	- 0.9	+ 18.4
Federal Government. 91	78.0	76.9	76.8	76.8	+ 1.1	+ 1.2
State & Local Government. .92-93	245.6	247.6	241.3	228.4	- 2.0	+ 17.2
B. All Other Non-Farm Employment 3/	250.7	249.9	247.7	258.4	+ 0.8	- 7.7
C. Agricultural Employment 4/	11.7	12.5	13.2	13.9	- 0.8	- 2.2
4. Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes 5/	2.7 a/	0.9	2.2	3.7	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates. 2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Labor Disputes: Industry 33 (2,200); ind. 35 (500).
NOTE: Ordnance & Accessories and Tobacco Manufactures included in manufacturing totals.

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1] -- CHICAGO AREA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 1967	June 1967	July 1966	July 1967	June 1967	July 1966	July 1967	June 1967	July 1966
A. Manufacturing Total [2]	$125.77	$126.69*	$122.71	40.6	41.0*	41.2	$3.10	$3.09	$2.98
Lumber & Wood Prods.	89.00	91.50	89.85	37.3	38.3	39.1	2.39	2.39	2.30
Furniture & Fixtures	111.77	118.49	113.57	39.5	41.0	40.9	2.83	2.89	2.78
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	121.76	117.22	115.96	41.3	40.1	41.0	2.95	2.92	2.83
Primary Metal Indus.	144.05	138.53	142.90	41.8	41.2	42.7	3.45	3.37	3.35
Fabricated Metal Prods.	135.24	137.19*	133.31	42.0	42.5*	42.7	3.22	3.22*	3.12
Non-Electrical Machinery	138.27	141.44	133.27	41.8	42.6	41 8	3.31	3.32	3.19
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	108.82	111.48*	104 15	38.5	39.3	39 5	2.82	2.84*	2.64
Transportation Equipment	151.14	150.59*	148.86	43.4	43.4	44.3	3.48	3.47*	3.36
Prof. & Scientific Insts.	119.16	120.36*	115.60	41.5	41.0	41.3	2.87	2.94	2.80
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	97.87	99.58	96.96	38.2	39.5	39.4	2.56	2.52	2.46
Food & Kindred Prods.	125.29	127.77*	124.15	41.2	42.1*	42.1	3.04	3.03*	2.95
Textile Mill Prods.	94.53	96.27*	85.66	41.9	41.5*	38.9	2.26	2.32	2.20
Apparel Prods.	78.51	79.15*	77.76	35.8	36.0*	36.5	2.20	2.20*	2.13
Paper & Allied Prods.	118.35	114.56	115.03	43.2	41.9	43.4	2.74	2.73	2.65
Printing & Publishing	138.12	137.79*	140.65	38.0	38.2*	39.2	3.64	3.61*	3.59
Chemical & Allied Prods.	135.90	137.58	127.55	41.7	42.0	41.8	3.26	3.28	3.05
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	148.30	157.20	147.11	42.3	46.4	44.3	3.51	3.38	3.32
Rubber Prods.	116.36	115.72	111.20	41.5	41.9	41.3	2.80	2.76	2.69
Leather & Leather Prods.	109.67	114.21	107.51	41.1	42.3	42.6	2.66	2.70	2.52
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	201.12	198.19*	190.18	40.3	39.3*	39.2	4.99	5.05*	4.86
Communication & Pub. Util.	141.84	148.10	140.15	40.9	41.7	41.7	3.47	3.55	3.36
Wholesale Trade	139.86	141.53	133.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade [3]	83.23	82.13*	80.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	71.25	73.29	69.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	75.20	76.25	74.57	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay.
[2] Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. [3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. * Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1] - Chicago SMSA
July 1967

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total [2]	19-39	969.4	4.6	3.9	4.2	2.7	0.4
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.8	10.8	10.7	6.9	4.8	0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	25	23.8	7.0	5.6	5.6	3.8	0.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	20.6	6.2	5.8	6.0	4.4	0.1
Primary Metal Indus.	33	71.4	2.8	2.3	2.9	1.7	0.2
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	110.2	4.2	3.7	4.0	2.6	0.4
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	131.3	3.0	2.5	3.4	2.0	0.4
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	160.1	6.2	4.5	5.5	3.0	0.9
Transportation Equipment	37	34.5	3.3	2.8	3.8	2.3	0.4
Prof. & Scientific Insts.	38	32.6	3.6	3.1	2.9	1.9	0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	32.0	7.4	6.9	5.4	4.0	0.3
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	87.8	4.1	3.5	3.3	2.2	0.3
Textile Mill Prods.	22	3.0	4.6	4.1	3.2	2.9	*
Apparel Prods.	23	26.9	5.9	5.7	5.4	3.6	0.4
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	32.2	6.8	6.4	7.1	5.0	0.4
Printing & Publishing	27	96.3	2.9	2.5	2.9	1.8	0.5
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	53.0	4.7	4.1	3.4	2.1	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.7	4.4	4.4	3.6	2.0	0.1
Rubber Prods.	30	29.9	7.5	6.7	6.7	4.9	0.1
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.9	3.5	2.9	5.2	3.0	0.8
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,942.6	3.8	3.4	3.9	2.9	0.4
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	6.2	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	15-17	119.4	7.5	6.0	4.4	1.6	2.4
Transportation [3]	41-47	99.9	3.3	2.7	3.1	1.5	0.9
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	61.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.5	*
Wholesale Trade	50	214.3	3.2	2.8	3.9	2.5	0.9
Retail Trade	52-59	421.0	4.5	4.0	5.7	4.8	0.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	169.0	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.1	*
Service & Misc. Ind. [4]	70-89	478.0	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.0	0.4
Government	91-94	324.5	3.0	2.9	2.5	1.9	0.1

[1] Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. [2] Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. [3] Excludes Interstate Railroads. [4] Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries. * Less than .05 per 100 workers.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Research and Statistics Unit; 1635 W. Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612; or by calling 829-6310, Extension 15.

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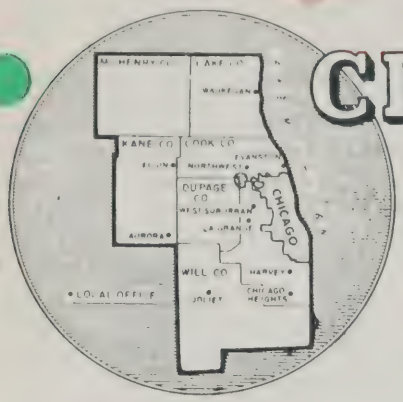

CHICAGO AREA

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STATE OF ILLINOIS
OTTO KERNER
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IGOLKA, Chief

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
LOCAL · STATE · NATIONAL

RECORD JULY EMPLOYMENT

Vacation shut-downs, warm-weather production cutbacks, and summer sales lulls caused a drop of 13,100 in Chicago area nonfarm wage and salary employment but the total set a new high for a month of July, with 2,897,000.

MANUFACTURING SLOWS

A 9,300 overall loss of employment in manufacturing industries brought that total down to 971,400, with the bulk of the loss (6,700) in durable goods. Among the hardest hit by the seasonal slowdown was the lumber and wood products industries, down 9,100 workers. Fabricated metal products lost 1,800 -- the metal cans segment took time out at the end of the canning season for summer vacations, dropping 300 workers; the fabricated structural metal products portion lost 100; and the metal stamping division dropped 300 as the demands of the automobile industry tapered off.

The transportation industry was down by 700, with the motor vehicles and equipment section losing 400. Also affected by model change-over time in the automobile industry were primary metals, down 600 to an overall 71,100, as the blast furnace rolling mills segment dropped 300. Electrical machinery-equipment-supplies lost 800, with radio-TV manufacturers dropping 700 due to vacation shut-downs and seasonal layoffs. In nonelectrical machinery, losses of 700 and 300 respectively in metal working machinery and industrial machinery were at least partially counterbalanced by small gains in the turbines and engines section, the special industrial machinery segment, and the construction-mining-materials handling machinery division--these appearing to have been less affected by the summer lull.

In nondurable goods, food and kindred products lost 700 workers, although the bakery products segment had a gain of 400 to reach a total of 20,000 during the picnicking season. The commercial printing section of printing and publishing lost 600 workers as they finished Christmas orders which came a little earlier this year. Chemicals and allied products were up 600 workers as cosmetics firms took on staff for Christmas gift production and munitions firms continued to increase employment to handle government contracts. Rubber-plastics products industries reported a slow down in orders and dropped 800 employees, while in the leather products industry a loss of 200 workers was attributed to the phasing out of plants in the Chicago area.

NONMANUFACTURING TAPERS OFF

Nonmanufacturing industries, which had taken a leap in June as warm weather required many indoor and outdoor recreation facilities to take on summer help, also saw a mild drop in employment, losing 3,800 workers in July and leveling off at 1,925,600. The slow-starting contract construction industry finally went into full swing in July, taking on 3,100 additional workers, while transportation services took on 500 to help with the increased number of vacationers. Communication and public utilities continued the expansion begun last November. However, in the service industries, the lack of shows and conventions in Chicago triggered a drop of 1,600 employees, and state and local government was down 1,000 as a result of the closing of school and the trimming of seasonal services.

Indiana University
JAN 30 1973
Library

UNEMPLOYMENT AT TWO-YEAR HIGH

Unemployment jumped to 3.5 percent in July, the highest rate since the same month two years before. Out of a larger-than-ever civilian work force of 3,274,500.

(continued on page 2)

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

RECORD JULY EMPLOYMENT (continued from page 1)

114,000 were unemployed, as compared to 92,000 out of a work force of 3,265,200 in June. The number of unemployed increased by 23.9 percent over June as new graduates, students, housewives and other seasonal workers entered the ranks of those seeking employment. This is the largest number of unemployed since July of 1964 when 123,000 persons were searching for jobs.

OVERTIME BOOSTS PAY

Average weekly hours were up by one tenth of an hour in June to 41.1 hours, lifting average weekly earnings to $127.15, an increase of 72 cents. Largest gain was in contract construction, where a rise of 11 cents an hour for an average work week lenghthened by 0.5 hours provided an average weekly salary of $200.46, up $6.89 per week over June. A boost of 8 cents brought the average weekly salary for textile workers to $97.00, an increase of $5.30 for a week expanded to 41.9 hours, one hour over the average work week in May. Workers in the transportation industry found their weekly paychecks fatter by an average of $3.87 in June with a hike of 6 cents to $3.47 an hour for an average work week consisting of 43.4 hours.

Over the year, for all industries, weekly earnings increased an average of $2.17 to $127.15 in spite of a drop in the average work week from 42.0 to 41.1 hours. Average hourly earnings rose 12 cents to $3.09.

NONFACTORY GAINS OVER YEAR

Nonfarm wage and salary workers' payrolls in July jumped 59,200 over the July 1966 total of 2,837,800. This was primarily due to boosts of 65,100 in the nonmanufacturing industries. Largest gains were in retail trade, which was 16,000 over its 1966 figure of 407,000 as a result of increased sales volumes, and in the service industry, up 21,200 from the previous year due to 'normal growth.' Expansion on the State and local levels was responsible for an increase of 5,900 over the previous year in the government sector.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

While manufacturing industries as a whole were down by 5,900 from July of 1966, nondurables made moderate advances of 11,100 led by gains in chemical products, where munitions contracts provided the impetus for a rise of 5,400. Bakery products rose by 4,400 over the year owing to higher sales.

Durable goods, however, were down by 17,000 from the previous July as a number of major industries were adversely affected by overproduction in electronics, the softening in automobile sales, or a slowdown in their own sales volumes. Radio-TV production dropped substantially from its extraordinary season of 1966 and 10,400 were cut from company payrolls. Motor vehicles and equipment were down 400 from last July and primary metals firms lost 3,700 over the year.

ANTICIPATE RISE IN EMPLOYMENT

The loss of summer workers notwithstanding, area employers look for an upward trend in hiring with an initial increase of about 26,000 in September as a new fall season approaches, and a gradual rise of about 33,000 more by November when many firms near their annual peak.

Nonmanufacturing industries should pick up about 15,000 of these September hires. After a surge of 'back to school' buying, following which summer workers usually resign, all major segments of retail sales experience a slight lull and then a gradual increase culminating in the annual peak season at Christmas. In the area of transportation, motor freight delivery service will be influenced by the size of the advances in retail sales, and should increase proportionately. Air transportation, finding both passenger and freight services becoming ever more popular, has no plans to curtail its expansion activities within the next few months. Fall means new staff and "get down to business" for educational and other governmental services which close up shop over the summer vacation season. Many contract construction firms will complete current contracts and, as cold weather approaches, will begin the seasonal dropping of staff. In service industries, the drop in outdoor recreational service employment should be more than taken up by the increase in business service help. Hotels expect to increase staff as the rise in business and convention travel more than make up for the loss of vacationing tourists. Finance-insurance-real estate employers are pessimistic for the fall. Although they would welcome qualified help, especially in the clerical field, it simply does not appear to be available and they will soon be losing the students and temporary workers hired for the summer.

Manufacturing industries expect to add 11,000 by September. After an overproduction lull, the radio-TV segment of electrical machinery and supplies will be needing workers to increase dwindling inventories. Furniture and fixtures should increase seasonally and the metal stamping segment of fabricated metal products is looking for a rise in employment as automobile and construction firms place new orders.

Among the nondurables, apparel and allied products and rubber, miscellaneous plastics, both of which were down over the summer expect to step up production during the fall months.

TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA AREA (In Thousands)

Item	July 1967 1/	June 1967	May 1967	July 1966	Change to July 1967 from June 1967	Change to July 1967 from July 1966
. Civilian Work Force	3,274.5	3,265.2	3,219.8	3,219.1	+ 9.3	+ 55.
. Unemployment	114.0	92.0	89.0	99.0	+ 22.0	+ 15.
A. Percent of Civilian Work Force	3.5	2.8	2.8	3.1	xxx	xx
. Civilian Employment	3,159.6	3,171.0	3,129.9	3,110.3	- 11.4	+ 49.
A. Non-Farm Wage and Salary Workers 2/	2,897.0	2,910.1	2,871.7	2,837.8	- 13.1	+ 59.
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	971.4	980.7	965.9	977.3	- 9.3	- 5.
(a) Durable Goods	625.7	632.4	625.6	642.7	- 6.7	- 17.
Lumber & Wood Products 24	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	- 0.1	- 0.
Furniture & Fixtures 25	23.9	24.8	24.3	26.0	- 0.9	- 2.
Stone, Clay & Glass Products 32	20.9	20.8	20.1	20.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.
Primary Metal Industries 33	71.1	71.7	70.7	74.8	- 0.6	- 3.
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills 331	34.2	34.5	34.0	36.8	- 0.3	- 2.
Iron & Steel Foundries 332	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.7	0	- 0.
Fabricated Metal Products 34	110.4	112.2	110.3	110.5	- 1.8	- 0.
Metal Cans 341	9.0	9.3	9.0	9.1	- 0.3	- 0.
Fab. Structural Metal Products 344	17.2	17.3	16.5	16.5	- 0.1	- 0.
Metal Stampings 346	26.8	27.1	27.2	25.2	- 0.3	- 1.
Non-Electrical Machinery 35	131.2	131.6	131.0	131.8	- 0.4	- 0.
Construction, Mining, & Materials Handling Machinery & Equipment 353	23.2	23.1	22.8	24.1	+ 0.1	- 0.
Metalworking Machinery & Equipment. 354	30.3	31.0	30.8	30.3	- 0.7	
Industrial Machinery & Equipment. 356	16.1	16.4	16.1	16.5	- 0.3	- 0.
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp 36	161.0	161.8	160.9	171.4	- 0.8	- 10.
Radio & Tele. Sets, except Comm.. 365	29.6	30.3	29.7	38.8	- 0.7	- 9.
Communication Equipment 366	51.0	51.0	51.0	49.6	0	+ 1.
Transportation Equipment 37	34.4	35.1	34.5	34.1	- 0.7	+ 0.
Motor Vehicles & Equipment. 371	14.4	14.8	14.4	14.8	- 0.4	- 0.
Railroad Equipment 374	14.8	15.0	14.9	14.6	- 0.2	+ 0.
Professional & Scientific Equipment 38	32.9	33.4	32.9	32.8	- 0.5	+ 0.
oin Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries. 39	32.2	33.2	33.1	32.7	- 1.0	- 0.
(b) Nondurable Goods	345.3	347.9	339.9	334.2	- 2.6	+ 11.
Food & Kindred Products 20	87.9	88.6	86.3	84.4	- 0.7	+ 3.
Meat Products 201	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.0	0	+ 0.
Bakery Products 205	20.0	19.6	18.9	15.6	+ 0.4	+ 4.
Confectionery & Related Products. 207	14.1	14.9	14.6	14.0	- 0.8	+ 0.
Textile Mill Products 22	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.
Apparel & Other Finished Products 23	27.5	28.0	27.5	27.9	- 0.5	- 0.
Paper & Allied Products 26	31.9	32.4	31.9	32.3	- 0.5	- 0.
Printing & Publishing 27	96.3	96.7	95.2	92.2	- 0.4	+ 4.
Commercial Printing 275	41.2	41.8	40.9	39.1	- 0.6	+ 2.
Chemicals & Allied Products 28	53.3	52.7	50.7	47.9	+ 0.6	+ 5.
Petroleum Refining & Related Products 29	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.7	0	+ 0.
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products. 30	29.7	30.5	29.9	30.5	- 0.8	- 0.
Leather & Leather Products. 31	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.2	- 0.2	- 0.
(2) Non-Manufacturing	1,925.6	1,929.4	1,905.8	1,860.5	- 3.8	+ 65.
Mining & Quarrying. 10-14	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.1	0	- 0.
Contract Construction 15-17	119.9	116.8	110.6	117.7	+ 3.1	+ 2.
Transportation & Trans. Services. 40-47	150.3	149.8	148.3	145.5	+ 0.5	+ 4.
Railroads 400	49.9	49.3	48.4	51.7	+ 0.6	- 1.
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing. 420	56.1	56.2	57.1	56.5	- 0.1	- 0.
Communication & Public Utilities. 48-49	61.2	59.8	57.8	58.3	+ 1.4	+ 2.
Wholesale Trade 50	215.3	213.4	211.3	207.5	+ 1.9	+ 7.
Retail Trade 52-59	423.0	426.3	423.2	407.0	- 3.3	+ 16.
Department Stores 531	69.5	70.9	69.8	65.3	- 1.4	+ 4.
Mail Order Houses 532	31.9	31.2	30.9	30.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate 60-67	168.7	166.3	163.9	164.7	+ 2.4	+ 4.
Service & Misc. Industries 07,09,70-89,99	471.3	472.9	471.1	450.1	- 1.6	+ 21.
Government 91-94	309.9	318.1	313.8	303.6	- 8.2	+ 6.
Federal Government. 91	76.6	76.8	76.4	76.2	- 0.2	+ 0.
ers) State & Local Government. 92-93	233.3	241.3	237.4	227.4	- 8.0	+ 5.
B. All Other Non-Farm Employment 3/	249.4	247.7	244.0	259.2	+ 1.7	- 9.
C. Agricultural Employment	13.2	13.2	14.2	13.3	0	- 0.
4. Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	0.9	2.2	0.9	9.8	xxx	xx

1/ Preliminary estimates. 2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
NOTE: Ordnance and Accessories and Tobacco Manufacturing included in manufacturing.

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1/] -- CHICAGO AREA
(Preparation in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1967	May 1967	June 1966	June 1967	May 1967	June 1966	June 1967	May 1967	June 1966
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$127.15	$126.43*	$124.98	41.1	41.0	42.0	$3.09	$3.09	$2.97
Lumber & Wood Prods.	91.50	94.93	94.52	38.3	39.1	40.1	2.39	2.43	2.36
Furniture & Fixtures	118.49	115.31	120.55	41.0	40.0	42.7	2.89	2.88	2.82
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	117.22	119.81*	116.91	40.1	40.4*	41.3	2.92	2.96	2.83
Primary Metal Indus.	138.53	139.40*	147.51	41.2	41.3	43.7	3.37	3.38*	3.38
Fabricated Metal Prods.	137.38	136.91*	136.19	42.6	42.4*	43.7	3.23	3.23	3.11
Non-Electrical Machinery	141.44	140.96*	142.84	42.6	42.5*	44.4	3.32	3.32	3.22
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	110.76	109.72*	109.81	39.3	38.9	41.0	2.82	2.82	2.68
Transportation Equip.	150.35	146.48*	133.82	43.4	42.9*	41.1	3.47	3.41	3.26
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	120.29	123.02	120.80	41.0	41.2	42.7	2.94	2.99	2.83
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	99.58	99.00	98.84	39.5	39.6	40.6	2.52	2.50	2.44
Food & Kindred Prods.	132.70	128.70*	120.55	43.0	42.3	41.5	3.08	3.04*	2.91
Textile Mill Prods.	97.00	91.70	90.39	41.9	40.9	40.7	2.32	2.24	2.22
Apparel Prods.	80.79	81.28	79.27	36.9	37.7	37.2	2.19	2.15	2.13
Paper & Allied Prods.	114.56	113.68	117.68	41.9	41.8	44.1	2.73	2.72	2.67
Printing & Publishing	138.87	137.45*	137.18	38.4	38.0*	38.8	3.62	3.61	3.54
Chemical & Allied Prods.	137.58	140.31*	128.25	42.0	42.6*	42.5	3.28	3.29	3.02
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	157.20	158.41*	145.84	46.4	46.5*	44.6	3.38	3.40	3.27
Rubber Prods.	115.72	116.28*	110.63	41.9	42.1*	41.3	2.76	2.76*	2.68
Leather & Leather Prods.	114.21	113.02*	108.40	42.3	41.7*	42.7	2.70	2.71*	2.54
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	200.46	193.57	182.69	39.8	39.3	37.8	5.03	4.92*	4.83
Communication & Pub. Util.	148.10	145.78	138.84	41.7	41.5	41.0	3.55	3.52	3.38
Wholesale Trade	141.42	140.94*	132.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	82.47	79.32*	79.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	73.29	74.11	71.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	76.25	73.04	74.87	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay.
2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals.
3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. * Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1/] - Chicago SMSA
June 1967

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	980.7	6.7	5.9	4.7	3.0	0.4
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.8	8.8	8.3	7.2	5.1	0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	25	24.8	7.2	6.5	6.2	3.6	1.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	20.8	11.5	10.8	6.7	5.0	0.1
Primary Metal Indus.	33	71.7	5.7	4.9	3.5	2.2	0.1
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	112.2	6.2	5.4	4.6	3.0	0.4
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	131.6	5.2	4.5	3.6	2.3	0.3
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	161.8	6.6	5.3	5.5	3.2	0.6
Transportation Equip.	37	35.1	5.7	5.2	4.9	2.8	0.9
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	33.4	5.5	5.1	3.7	2.3	0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	33.2	7.6	6.9	6.7	4.3	0.6
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	88.6	6.6	6.0	3.7	2.4	0.3
Textile Mill Prods.	22	3.1	7.1	6.6	4.0	3.0	a/
Apparel Prods.	23	28.0	6.7	6.3	4.5	2.8	0.8
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	32.4	11.1	10.2	8.1	5.6	0.8
Printing & Publishing	27	96.7	6.1	4.7	3.4	2.4	0.4
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	52.7	8.5	7.6	4.0	2.5	0.3
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.8	9.0	8.2	4.7	2.1	0.1
Rubber Prods.	30	30.5	11.5	10.4	9.5	6.8	0.9
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	9.1	3.7	2.7	2.8	1.6	0.1
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,929.4	6.5	5.8	4.3	3.1	0.4
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	6.0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	15-17	116.8	7.2	4.3	4.3	1.5	2.2
Transportation 3/	41-47	100.5	4.4	2.9	3.7	1.6	0.7
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	59.8	3.7	3.4	1.6	1.0	a/
Wholesale Trade	50	213.4	8.7	7.8	5.5	3.8	0.6
Retail Trade	52-59	426.3	6.1	5.1	4.9	4.1	0.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	166.3	6.7	6.3	3.5	2.5	a/
Service & Misc. Ind. 4/	70-89	472.9	7.4	6.9	5.6	3.9	0.7
Government	91-94	318.1	6.6	6.4	2.5	1.7	0.1

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.
2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total.
3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads.
4/ Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries. a/ Less than .05 per 100 workers.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Research and Statistics Unit; 1635 W. Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612; or by calling 829-6310, Extension 15.

JOHN E. CULLERTON
Director of Labor

State of Illinois — Department of Labor
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
1635 West Ogden Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60612
Telephone: 829-6310

SAMUEL C. BERNSTEIN
Employment Security Administrator

WALTER E. PARKER
Superintendent
Employment Service

To Our Employer Friends:

A new TV job program: THE OPPORTUNITY LINE, on a recent Saturday attracted 'phone calls from 1,600 unemployed viewers in one-half hour'

Are you using the skills available in this vast potential of unemployed workers?

Tune in on Channel 2 this Saturday -- and every Saturday -- at 1:00 P.M. Jobs featured on the show have had excellent responses.

This exciting new show presented by CBS in conjunction with the Illinois State Employment Service and other agencies, features the telephone number of one of our local offices: WE 9-7602. Listeners may call us direct, while the program is in progress. Our volunteer telephone interviewers will direct them to the proper Illinois State Employment Service Office for specific jobs and training needs.

Here's what you do:

1. Call WE 9-7602.
2. Tell the interviewer you wish to place a TV job order.
3. Give him all information regarding the job.

Here's what we do:

1. Your order may be listed on our Job Board or given direct emphasis by the announcer, on the Saturday show.
2. Persons inquiring about your order will be directed to the proper Illinois State Employment Service Office the following Monday morning.
3. A screened worker will be sent to see you or your personnel director promptly, if qualified.

On some programs, a "Success Story of the Week" features a person hired through the show, as well as presenting pictures of the plant where he or she is now working. Permission is secured from both employer and applicant.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Igolks

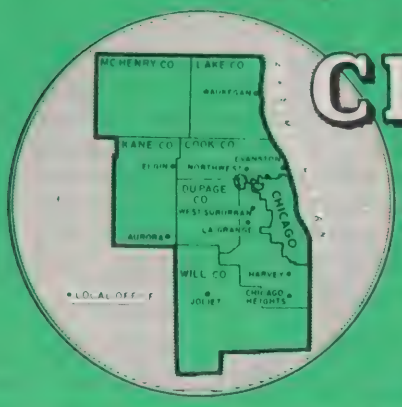
Frank Igolks, Chief
Chicago Area Operations

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
SERVICE FOR EVERYONE
LOCAL • STATE • NATIONAL

HIRE THROUGH YOUR ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

GOVT PUBLS DEPT
STATE DOC

MANPOWER TRENDS



CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXII NO. VIII
AUGUST 1967

STATE OF ILLINOIS
OTTO KERNER
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS

FRANK IGOLKA, CHIEF

WARM WEATHER BRINGS EMPLOYMENT RISE

Local employers began the summer season by taking on an additional 33,900 employees, bringing the number of nonfarm wage and salaried workers in the Chicago SMSA to 2,905,600 in June.

NONMANUFACTURING LEADS GAIN

Approximately 23,000, or two-thirds of the additional employees joined nonmanufacturing firms where summer jobs were most prevalent, bringing total employment in that area to 1,928,800 in June.

The contract construction industry, which in earlier spring months had been the victim of a slowdown in orders, took on an additional 5,800 workers in spite of near record rains and a labor-management dispute affecting some 500 workers in the subcontracting area. This brought June construction employment to 116,400. State and local governments added 4,600 workers to provide the extra service and protection which is required by the opening of public recreation areas.

Retail trade outlets upped employment by 4,100 to keep up with unusually high sales gains for this time of year and to replace vacationing employees. Wholesale trade payrolls were enlarged by 2,400 and service industries rosters by 2,300; most of these hires were for the duration of the summer.

MANUFACTURING UP

Manufacturing industries too were on the upswing in June as economic expansion and seasonal patterns brought about an increase in sales-order volume, and temporary workers were required to replace vacationing regulars.

Of the 10,900 additional workers which brought manufacturing employment in June to 976,800, over half joined nondurable goods producers. Nondurable goods June employment was 346,000, 6,100 above the May figure. Most significant gain among nondurables was food and kindred products, up by 1,600 to a June total of 87,900 due to plant expansion and a warm weather increase in the sale of ice cream, soft drinks, and other snack items. In the printing and publishing industry, an overall rise of 1,400 brought total June employment to 96,600. However, gains in the commercial printing segment brought about by the start of the fall catalog runs were tempered by losses in the book binding and related areas as the close of the school season brought a significant drop in the demand for loose leaf devices and ruling paper. Chemicals and allied products went ahead by 1,100 over the month, the result of government contracts for the supplying of combat requirements.

Durable goods employment advanced by 4,800 to a June total of 630,400. Fabricated metal products industries accounted for 44 percent of the gains, taking on 2,100 workers to add to their May figure of 110,300. An unanticipated but welcome increase in orders for automobiles prompted metal stamping plants to take on 100 workers to meet last minute production demands before the shut down for model changeover. Metal can employment rose by 400 as the summer harvests and canning season began. Divergent trends were responsible for an aggregate gain of 700 in nonelectrical machinery, while other durable goods industries saw only minor fluctuations during the month.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Housewives and students seeking summer employment caused the civilian labor force to rise seasonally by 40,800 to 3,260,600 in June. At the same time, joblessness moved up to 92,000 from 89,000 in May. The unemployed represented 2.8 percent of the work force during both June and May. A year ago 78,000 or 2.4 percent were seeking work.

(continued on page 2)

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

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WARM WEATHER BRINGS EMPLOYMENT RISE (continued from page 1)

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries, at $3.09 are up 11 cents over May 1966. But the increase in average weekly earnings was only $1.22 above the year ago figure of $125.24 due to a drop in average weekly hours from 42.0 for May of last year to 41.0 for May 1967.

TURNOVER

Accessions in manufacturing industries reached 4.7 per hundred in May as compared to the April rate of 4.1. Lumber and wood products hired at a rate of 8.5 to keep up with the delayed rush on construction materials; in April they hired at the rate of 5.2 percent. The metal cans segment of fabricated metal products took on 9.3 per hundred as the canning season got under way; in April they averaged 6.3 accessions per hundred workers. The total hire rate in the motor vehicles segment of the transportation industry went from 4.6 percent in April to 7.6 in May because of a last minute surge in orders. Apparel products industries reduced their layoff rate from 2.1 in April to 0.6 in May as they prepared for the production of fall lines. During May, the radio-TV segment of electrical machinery layed off 2.0 percent as compared to their April layoff rate of 5.8 percent.

In the nonmanufacturing industries, accessions rose to 4.6 percent from the April rate of 4.0 percent as contract construction, communications and public utilities, and wholesale and retail trades, all took on new hires to meet spring demands. Separations in nonmanufacturing industries rose from 3.6 percent to 4.1 percent in May due more to voluntary quits than to layoffs.

YEAR-TO-YEAR

There is no doubt that production hours per man are down this year, partly because of a leveling off in manufacturing, but also because there were 52,900 more civilian employees in June 1967 than the 3,090,000 registered the previous year. While manufacturing industries are employing 10,300 fewer than the 987,100 of a year before, nonmanufacturing industries find themselves with 71,400 more than June 1966. The bulk of these are in retail trade, service, and state and local government, the industries which hire large numbers of summer help.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

OUTLOOK

Total nonagricultural wage and salaried employment should rise by nearly one percent, or 20,000, by August. Of this gain, 10,800 are anticipated in manufacturing and 9,200 in nonmanufacturing. Durable goods producers are expected to pace the factory employment increase. The usual fall upturn, and a continuing attempt to fill long existing vacancies, are two of the reasons given by the nonelectrical machinery industry for their optimistic outlook. The electronics industry, in a move toward inventory buildup, hopes to increase its employment substantially during the next two months. Manufacturers of household appliances see a seasonal drop in the making. Primary metals manufacturers anticipate strong seasonal increases due to new-model auto production and continuing construction activities which make heavy demands on producers of steel. If projected employment gains in durable goods run as expected, they may set an all-time high for the June-August period. This is possible because of the continuously rising demands for explosives and combat materials in the chemical and allied products lines, combined with the usual accelerated summer worker programs in the pharmaceutical and cosmetic segment. A downturn of any significant size is predicted for only one industry--printing and publishing--which expects to complete its fall catalog runs in the near future.

Near record rains throughout June delayed building starts, and contract construction firms now expect to make up for lost time during the remainder of the summer. Wholesale trade establishments foresee staff increases during the two month span as they attempt to build up a fall inventory following the usual warm weather slump, while retail outlets foresee a lull for the remainder of the summer. Finance, insurance, and real estate sections, buoyed by the success of bank credit cards and the public's increasing concern about their insurance problems, are predicting a higher-than-average rise for themselves. State and local government offices expect to continue gaining throughout the warm weather. All other industries should follow usual patterns, except where limited by a short supply of labor.

OPPORTUNITY LINE

'Opportunity Line', the new television program presented every Saturday at 1:00 P.M., on Channel 2, is designed to help all Chicagoans find work and occupational training by publicizing jobs available through the Illinois State Employment Service.

By calling the special 'action number', interested persons are able to initiate immediate action toward finding employment or desired training.

'Opportunity Line' is produced by WBBM-TV Community Affairs in cooperation with the Illinois State Employment Service, the Chicago Urban League, and the Merit Employment Committee.

TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA AREA (In Thousands)

Item	June 1967 1/	May 1967	April 1967	June 1966	Change to June 1967 from May 1967	Change to June 1967 from June 1966
1. Civilian Work Force	3,260.0	3,219.8	3,208.0	3,192.3	+ 40.8	+ 68.3
2. Unemployment	92.0	89.0	93.0	78.0	+ 3.0	+ 14.0
A. Percent of Civilian Work Force	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.4	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian Employment	3,166.4	3,129.9	3,090.0	3,113.5	+ 36.5	+ 52.9
A. Non-Farm Wage and Salary Workers 2/	2,905.0	2,871.7	2,839.2	2,844.5	+ 33.9	+ 60.1
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	976.8	965.9	973.0	987.1	+ 10.9	- 10.3
(a) Durable Goods	630.4	625.6	634.4	648.9	+ 4.8	- 18.5
Lumber & Wood Products 24	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Furniture & Fixtures 25	24.5	24.3	24.6	26.5	+ 0.2	- 2.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products 32	20.6	20.1	20.4	20.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries 33	71.2	70.7	71.6	74.6	+ 0.5	- 3.4
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills 331	34.3	34.0	34.5	36.5	+ 0.3	- 2.2
Iron & Steel Foundries .332	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.7	0	- 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products 34	112.4	110.3	111.2	112.0	+ 2.1	+ 0.4
Metal Cans .341	9.4	9.0	8.9	9.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Fab. Structural Metal Products .344	17.3	16.5	16.6	16.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.1
Metal Stampings .346	27.3	27.2	27.2	26.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Non-Electrical Machinery 35	131.1	131.0	132.5	132.3	+ 0.7	- 0.6
Construction, Mining, & Materials Handling Machinery & Equipment .353	23.0	22.8	23.0	24.5	0	- 1.5
Metalworking Machinery & Equipment .354	30.5	30.8	31.7	30.6	- 0.3	- 0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment .356	16.4	16.1	16.4	16.5	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp 36	161.2	160.9	164.6	175.5	+ 0.3	- 14.3
Radio & Tele. Sets, except Comm. .365	30.0	29.7	30.2	39.7	+ 0.3	- 9.7
Communication Equipment .366	50.8	51.0	51.4	49.1	- 0.2	+ 1.7
Transportation Equipment 37	34.9	34.5	34.7	34.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
Motor Vehicles & Equipment .371	14.8	14.4	14.3	15.0	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Railroad Equipment .374	15.1	14.9	15.3	14.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Professional & Scientific Equipment 38	33.0	32.9	33.2	32.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries. 39	33.0	33.1	33.7	32.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
(b) Nondurable Goods	345.0	339.9	338.8	337.8	+ 6.1	+ 6.2
Food & Kindred Products 20	87.9	86.3	86.4	87.8	+ 1.6	+ 0.1
Meat Products .201	15.2	15.1	15.0	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Bakery Products .205	19.3	18.9	18.9	18.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Confectionery & Related Products. .207	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products 22	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	+ 0	- 0.1
Apparel & Other Finished Products 23	28.2	27.5	27.4	28.6	+ 0.7	- 0.4
Paper & Allied Products 26	32.4	31.9	32.0	32.6	+ 0.5	- 0.2
Printing & Publishing 27	96.6	95.2	93.7	91.9	+ 1.4	+ 4.7
Commercial Printing .275	41.8	40.9	39.9	39.3	+ 0.9	+ 1.5
Chemicals & Allied Products 28	51.8	50.7	50.6	47.2	+ 1.1	+ 4.6
Petroleum Refining & Related Products 29	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.7	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products. 30	30.6	29.9	30.3	30.5	+ 0.7	+ 0.1
Leather & Leather Products. 31	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.4	- 0.1	- 0.4
(2) Non-Manufacturing	1,928.8	1,905.8	1,865.6	1,857.4	+ 23.0	+ 71.4
Mining & Quarrying. .10-14	6.1	5.8	5.8	6.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Contract Construction .15-17	116.4	110.6	105.3	114.2	+ 5.8	+ 2.2
Transportation & Trans. Services. .40-47	148.6	148.3	123.8	148.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Railroads 400	48.8	48.4	48.0	51.1	+ 0.4	- 2.3
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing. 420	56.6	57.1	33.6	56.7	- 0.5	- 0.1
Communication & Public Utilities. .48-49	59.4	57.8	57.7	57.0	+ 1.6	+ 2.4
Wholesale Trade 50	213.7	211.3	209.8	205.6	+ 2.4	+ 8.1
Retail Trade .52-59	427.3	423.2	418.9	410.3	+ 4.1	+ 17.0
Department Stores .531	70.6	69.8	68.5	66.6	+ 0.8	+ 4.0
Mail Order Houses .532	31.0	30.9	31.6	30.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate .60-67	166.0	163.9	163.4	162.6	+ 2.1	+ 3.4
Service & Misc. Industries .07,09,70-89,99	473.4	471.1	464.9	449.9	+ 2.3	+ 23.5
Government .91-94	317.9	313.8	316.0	303.8	+ 4.1	+ 14.1
Federal Government. 91	75.9	76.4	76.8	75.3	- 0.5	+ 0.6
State & Local Government. .92-93	242.0	237.4	239.2	228.5	+ 4.6	+ 13.5
B. All Other Non-Farm Employment 3/	241.6	244.0	240.8	255.3	+ 3.6	- 1.7
C. Agricultural Employment	13.2	14.2	10.0	13.7	- 1.5	- 0.5
4. Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	2.2 4a/	0.9	25.0	0.8	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates. 2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics in private households.
3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics in private households.
4/ Labor Disputes: Industry 179 (500); Ind. 354 (500); Ind. 329 (450); Ind. 251 (300); Ind. 299 (250).
NOTE: Ordnance & Accessories and Tobacco Manufactures included in manufacturing totals.

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1] -- CHICAGO AREA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1967	Apr. 1967	May 1966	May 1967	Apr. 1967	May 1966	May 1967	Apr. 1967	May 1966
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$126.46	$121.51*	$125.24	41.0	39.6*	42.0	$3.09	$3.06	$2.98
Lumber & Wood Prods.	94.93	87.42	94.40	39.1	36.5	40.6	2.43	2.40	2.33
Furniture & Fixtures	115.31	108.44	119.73	40.0	38.3	42.2	2.88	2.83	2.84
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	119.84	116.30	117.51	40.5	39.8	41.4	2.96	2.92	2.84
Primary Metal Indus.	139.29	136.00	146.98	41.3	40.4	43.5	3.37	3.37	3.38
Fabricated Metal Prods.	136.82	130.24*	137.99	42.5	41.2*	44.4	3.22	3.16	3.11
Non-Electrical Machinery	141.61	141.51*	142.08	42.6	42.8	44.2	3.32	3.31	3.22
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	109.95	107.37	109.54	38.9	38.1	40.7	2.82	2.81	2.69
Transportation Equip.	146.61	128.97	141.42	43.0	37.5	43.3	3.41	3.44	3.27
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	123.02	111.80	116.49	41.2	37.0	41.4	2.99	3.02	2.81
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	99.00	99.04	100.08	39.6	39.3	41.1	2.50	2.52	2.44
Food & Kindred Prods.	127.69	114.10*	120.53	42.3	37.8*	41.3	3.02	3.02	2.92
Textile Mill Prods.	91.70	80.99*	84.34	40.9	36.3*	38.8	2.24	2.23	2.17
Apparel Prods.	81.28	77.08	77.88	37.7	36.2	37.5	2.15	2.13	2.08
Paper & Allied Prods.	113.68	109.89	120.79	41.8	40.8	44.7	2.72	2.69	2.70
Printing & Publishing	138.25	133.45*	137.84	38.2	37.8	38.5	3.61	3.53	3.58
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	137.32	134.72*	126.69	41.7	41.3*	41.9	3.29	3.26*	3.02
Petroleum & Coal Products	159.05	147.80	146.20	46.7	43.5	44.1	3.40	3.40	3.32
Rubber Prods.	117.97	121.78*	111.35	42.6	42.9*	41.6	2.77	2.84*	2.68
Leather & Leather Prods.	113.19	105.14	108.76	41.4	39.1	42.8	2.74	2.69	2.54
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	193.57	190.50*	167.71	39.3	38.4	35.2	4.93	4.96*	4.76
Communication & Pub. Util.	145.78	143.72	139.13	41.5	41.3	41.1	3.52	3.48	3.38
Wholesale Trade	140.82	136.57*	133.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	79.16	78.09*	78.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	74.11	78.23	71.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	73.04	72.95	71.42	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay.
2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. * Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1] - Chicago SMSA
May 1967

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	965.9	4.7	4.0	4.7	2.8	0.7
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.8	8.5	6.6	7.7	5.4	1.2
Furniture & Fixtures	25	24.3	4.9	4.5	6.4	3.5	1.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	20.1	7.8	7.3	6.7	5.2	0.9
Primary Metal Indus.	33	70.7	3.2	2.6	3.6	1.8	0.5
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	110.3	4.9	4.0	4.4	2.7	0.5
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	131.0	3.2	2.8	3.7	2.3	0.5
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	36	160.9	4.5	3.4	6.1	3.1	1.3
Transportation Equip.	37	34.5	5.4	4.4	5.2	2.9	1.3
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	32.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	2.3	0.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	33.1	6.8	6.5	6.2	3.7	0.7
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	86.3	4.7	3.9	3.5	2.2	0.3
Textile Mill Prods.	22	3.0	3.6	3.2	4.7	4.0	0.2
Apparel Prods.	23	27.5	6.8	5.8	5.7	3.0	0.6
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	31.9	8.4	7.9	8.6	6.1	0.5
Printing & Publishing	27	95.2	3.5	2.8	3.1	2.0	0.5
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	50.7	6.3	5.3	4.0	2.5	0.5
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.3	6.6	6.2	5.0	2.0	0.1
Rubber Prods.	30	29.9	7.4	6.6	7.8	5.6	0.4
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	9.1	3.0	2.2	4.6	2.6	0.7
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,905.8	4.6	4.0	4.1	2.8	0.6
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	5.8	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	15-17	110.6	8.5	6.9	4.2	1.0	1.8
Transportation 3/	41-47	99.9	3.7	2.6	3.2	1.6	0.7
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	57.8	3.6	3.0	1.2	0.9	a/
Wholesale Trade	50	211.3	4.6	3.9	3.4	2.4	0.2
Retail Trade	52-59	423.2	5.7	4.9	5.2	4.2	0.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	163.9	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.2	a/
Service & Misc. Ind. 4/	70-89	471.1	4.7	4.4	4.7	2.8	1.1
Government	91-94	313.8	3.0	2.7	2.5	1.4	0.2

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.
2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total.
3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads.
4/ Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries. a/ Less than .05 per 100 workers.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Research and Statistics Unit; 1635 W. Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612; or by calling 829-6310, Extension 15.

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MANPOWER TRENDS

CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXII NO. VII
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STATE OF ILLINOIS
OTTO KERNER
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IGOLKA, CHIEF

CHICAGO SMSA EMPLOYMENT RESUMES GROWTH

Although plagued by the residual effects of the labor management dispute in the trucking industry, successive inventory layoffs, and other deterrent factors, the Chicago SMSA economy again moved upward during the 30-days ending mid-May. Bolstered by seasonal influences, nonagricultural wage and salary employment jumped by 32,000 to 2,871,200 -- a record el for the month.

NONMANUFACTURING HEADS UPTURN

Settlement of the trucking industry dispute, coupled with the upsurge in outdoor activities, boosted nonmanufacturing employment by 38,300 during the April-May period. Overshadowing the expected spring advance in construction, service, and retail trade, transportation industry employment zoomed by 25,100 as the trucking industry returned to normal. Favorable weather conditions, fortified by an upswing in commercial and residential building, prompted construction contractors to add 7,400 to their payrolls. At the same time, the opening of baseball parks, amusement parks, golf courses, and other outdoor facilities, as well as the continuing growth in hospital employment, pushed service industry payrolls up by 4,800. Bolstered by the opening of ''summer only'' ing and drinking places and the addition of 700 temporary summer-vacation replacement workers in department stores, retail trade establishments took on 2,300.

The only major employment decline in nonmanufacturing occurred in the state and local government sector; payrolls dipped by 1,800 due to a labor-management dispute.

MANUFACTURING DOWN

Production cutbacks caused by excessive inventories triggered employment retrenchments in a number of hard goods industries. As a result, durable goods payrolls were trimmed by 7,900 -- more than offsetting the 1,600 gain in the soft goods sector and cutting manufacturing employment by a net of 6,300. Producers of electrical equipment and supplies led the downward movement, slashing payrolls by 4,000 in an attempt to avoid further inventory buildup in the face of declining consumer demand. The radio-TV segment of the industry released 1,100 of these workers. Nonelectrical machinery firms were also affected by dwindling orders, as well as parts shortages caused by delivery delays during the trucking strike. As a result, they cut payrolls by 1,400. With current steel requirements being supplied mainly from inventories, primary metal producers pared staffs by 1,100 during the period. A drop in orders from auto manufacturers, nonelectrical machinery manufacturers, appliance manufacturers, and other industries contributed to the inflated steel inventories.

The more seasonally-affected soft goods industries chalked up a net gain of 1,600 during the 30-day span. Printing and publishing registered the greatest increase (1,000) due to the annual printing of telephone books and general business expansion in the industry. Employment fluctuations in other nondurable goods industries were minor.

UNEMPLOYMENT DIPS

During the 30 days ending mid-May, unemployment fell by 4,000 to 89,000 or 2.8 percent of the civilian work force. Even though the labor force grew by 7,200 during the period, the spring upturn in nonmanufacturing employment and the [illegible] laid off due to the secondary effects of the trucking strike ran off this increase. A year ago 77,100 or 2.5 percent were jobless.

Indiana University
JAN 30 1970
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TURNOVER

Accessions in manufacturing industries fell from 4.7 to 4.1 per-

(continued on page 2)

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

CHICAGO SMSA EMPLOYMENT RESUMES GROWTH (cont'd. from page 1)

cent during the March-April period, as disappointed employers found the early spring pick-up hampered by the labor-management dispute in the trucking industry and a slowdown in the demand for big-ticket consumer items. The separation rate slipped from 5.3 to 5.2 percent in April; the layoff rate, however, was up to 1.1 percent from 0.8 percent, mainly the result of the secondary effects of the trucking industry dispute.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Inventory backlogs and the secondary effects of the trucking industry dispute were the main factors in the 1.6 hour cut in the work week to an average 39.8 hours in April. Although average hourly earnings remained stable at $3.06, the shorter work week cut average weekly earnings by $.84 to $121.82. Among selected nonmanufacturing industries, improved weather conditions led to an upturn in construction industry average weekly earnings -- from $186.95 to $191.37.

YEAR-TO-YEAR

Over the year, the civilian labor force grew by 2.5 percent to reach 3,215,200; concurrently, total employment rose 2.3 percent to 3,125,300, and nonfarm wage and salary payrolls jumped by 2.9 percent to a record May figure of 2,871,300.

Strengthened by a persistently energetic economy, nonmanufacturing industries made rapid strides during the year, moving ahead by 4.3 percent or an additional 78,500 workers. Dominating this advance were the service industries which added 21,400 to payrolls. In this group, hospitals and educational services registered the greatest advances. Additional stores in new and existing shopping centers plus an increase in sales boosted retail trade staffs by 14,000. Government payrolls were upped mainly due to the expansion of schools, fire and police departments, and other public services. Construction activity forged ahead of last year with contractors taking on 10,800. The Chicago Area strengthened its hold as the nation's transportation hub with the addition of 3,500 more workers in this industry.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

Diverse trends in manufacturing employment resulted in a modest year-to-year increase of 1,700 workers -- the net result of a 9,600 advance in soft goods payrolls and a 7,900 employment decline in the hard goods group. Chemical products firms contributed 5,400 to the nondurable goods increase, mainly the result of government defense contracts. Printing and publishing firms expanded work rolls by 4,600 due to a general increase in demand.

The major factor in the 7,900 net loss in durable goods rosters was the 9,500 drop in electrical machinery employment. In recent months manufacturers of radio-TV sets have cut work loads sharply due to a lessening in consumer demand. Contrary to this downward movement, the communication equipment segment of this industry upped payrolls by 2,900 to meet military equipment orders. The employment level in the primary metal industries receded by 2,300 over the 12-month span, principally because orders from such major markets as the automotive industry declined. Also, technological advancement in steelmaking accentuated automation and the resultant elimination of many jobs. Conversely, mixed trends in the nonelectrical machinery industry produced a net gain of 1,500 workers.

OUTLOOK

Economists generally agree the long term upward business trend is expected to continue during the coming four months -- primarily due to seasonal influences and an escalation in military spending. As in the past few years, however, it is felt a basic controlling factor will be the availability of qualified workers.

The manpower shortage notwithstanding, employers in the Chicago Area forecast an employment gain of 54,400 by mid-September. Spearheading the advance, nonmanufacturing establishments predict payroll increases of 32,900 by early fall. Seasonal influences will be a major factor in the upward trend anticipated in the manufacturing sector as firms build inventories for the fall selling season. An additional 21,600 are expected to be hired in this sector by mid-September, with 13,600 of these taken on by durable goods producers.

Nondurable goods producers predict a more moderate gain of 8,000 over the four-month span ending in mid-September. Increased military spending and seasonal factors will both contribute to this upturn.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SM[illegible] (In Thousands)

Item	Mar. [illegible] 1/	April 1967	March 1967	May 1966	Change to May 1967 fr April 1967	Change to May 1967 fr May [illegible]
A. Civilian Work Force	3,213.2	3,209.0	3,177.4	3,136.8	+ 7.2	+ [illegible]
B. Unemployment	[illegible]	93.0	77.0	77.0	- 4.0	[illegible]
A. Percent of Civilian Work Force	[illegible]	2.9	2.4	2.5	xxx	[illegible]
C. Civilian Employment	3,125.3	[illegible]	3,098.5	3,055.8	+ 35.3	[illegible]
A. Non-Farm Wage and Salary Workers 2/	2,871.2	2,839.2	2,850.9	2,791.0	+ 32.0	[illegible]
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	967.3	[illegible]	985.0	965.6	- 6.3	[illegible]
(a) Durable Goods	626.5	[illegible]	644.7	634.4	- 7.9	[illegible]
Lumber & Wood Products 24	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.7	- 0.1	+ 0.[illegible]
Furniture & Fixtures 25	24.4	[illegible]	25.2	26.2	- 0.2	- 1.[illegible]
Stone, Clay & Glass Products 32	20.2	[illegible]	20.4	20.1	- 0.2	+ 0.[illegible]
Primary Metal Industries 33	70.5	71.6	72.5	72.8	- 1.1	- 2.[illegible]
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills 331	33.8	34.5	34.9	35.4	- 0.7	- 1.[illegible]
Iron & Steel Foundries 332	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.6	- 0.2	- 0.[illegible]
Fabricated Metal Products 34	110.4	111.2	111.8	109.8	- 0.8	+ 0.[illegible]
Metal Cans 341	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	+ 0.1	- 0.[illegible]
Fab. Structural Metal Products 344	16.5	16.6	16.6	15.7	- 0.1	+ 0.[illegible]
Metal Stampings 346	27.3	27.2	27.4	26.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.[illegible]
Non-Electrical Machinery 35	131.1	132.5	132.9	129.6	- 1.4	+ 1.[illegible]
Construction, Mining, & Materials Handling Machinery & Equipment 353	22.8	23.0	23.1	24.0	- 0.2	- 1.[illegible]
Metalworking Machinery & Equipment. 354	30.9	31.7	31.7	29.9	- 0.8	+ 1.[illegible]
Industrial Machinery & Equipment. 356	16.1	16.4	16.6	16.2	- 0.3	- 0.[illegible]
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp 36	160.6	164.6	171.7	170.1	- 4.0	- 9.[illegible]
Radio & Tele. Sets, except Comm.. 365	29.1	30.2	[illegible]	38.3	- 1.1	- [illegible]
Communication Equipment 366	51.0	51.4	51.1	48.1	- 0.4	+ 2.[illegible]
Transportation Equipment 37	34.9	34.7	35.1	33.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.[illegible]
Motor Vehicles & Equipment. 371	14.3	14.3	14.6	14.8	0	- 0.[illegible]
Railroad Equipment 374	15.5	15.3	15.5	14.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.[illegible]
Professional & Scientific Equipment 38	32.9	33.2	33.4	31.6	- 0.3	+ 1.[illegible]
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries. 39	33.7	33.7	[illegible]	32.6	0	+ 1.[illegible]
(b) Nondurable Goods	340.4	338.8	339.9	330.8	+ 1.6	+ 9.[illegible]
Food & Kindred Products 20	86.7	86.4	87.1	86.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.[illegible]
Meat Products 201	15.1	15.0	15.1	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.[illegible]
Bakery Products 205	19.2	18.9	19.2	18.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.[illegible]
Confectionery & Related Products. 207	14.8	14.4	14.2	14.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.[illegible]
Textile Mill Products 22	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	[illegible]
Apparel & Other Finished Products 23	27.5	27.4	27.4	28.0	+ 0.1	- 0.[illegible]
Paper & Allied Products 26	31.9	32.0	31.8	32.0	- 0.1	- 0.[illegible]
Printing & Publishing 27	94.7	93.7	94.6	90.1	+ 1.0	+ 4.[illegible]
Commercial Printing 275	40.4	39.9	40.5	38.4	+ 0.5	+ 2.[illegible]
Chemicals & Allied Products 28	51.0	50.6	50.7	45.6	+ 0.4	+ 5.[illegible]
Petroleum Refining & Related Products 29	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.5	+ 0.1	- 0.[illegible]
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products. 30	30.1	30.3	29.9	29.7	- 0.2	+ 0.[illegible]
Leather & Leather Products. 31	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.4	0	- 0.[illegible]
(2) Non-Manufacturing	1,903.9	1,[illegible]	1,865.9	1,825.4	+ 38.3	+ 78.[illegible]
Mining & Quarrying. 10-14	5.8	[illegible]	5.6	5.8	0	[illegible]
Contract Construction 15-17	112.7	[illegible]	93.2	101.9	+ 7.4	+ 10.[illegible]
Transportation & Trans. Services. 40-47	[illegible]	[illegible]	145.5	145.4	+ 25.1	+ 3.[illegible]
[illegible] 400	[illegible]	[illegible]	48.3	50.2	+ 0.5	- 1.[illegible]
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing. 420	[illegible]	[illegible]	55.7	55.3	+ 24.1	+ 2.[illegible]
Communication & Public Utilities. 48-49	57.8	57.7	57.5	55.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.[illegible]
Wholesale Trade 50	[illegible]	[illegible]	210.3	201.3	+ 0.3	+ 8
Retail Trade 52-59	[illegible]	[illegible]	413.2	407.2	+ 2.3	+ [illegible]
Department Stores 531	69.2	68.5	69.0	65.9	+ 0.7	+ 3.[illegible]
Mail Order Houses 532	31.5	31.6	31.8	29.7	- 0.1	+ 1.[illegible]
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate 60-67	164.0	163.4	162.4	159.8	+ 0.6	+ 4.[illegible]
Service & Misc. Industries 07,09,70-89,99	[illegible]	[illegible]	459.0	448.3	+ 4.8	+ 21.[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	314.2	299.9	- 2.3	+ 13.[illegible]
Federal Government.	[illegible]	[illegible]	76.9	73.3	- 0.5	+ 3.[illegible]
State & Local Government. 92-99	[illegible]	[illegible]	237.3	226.6	- 1.8	+ 10.[illegible]
B. All Other Non-Farm Employment 3/	[illegible]	[illegible]	238.7	251.6	+ 1.5	- 9.[illegible]
C. Agricultural Employment	11.8	10.0	8.9	13.2	+ 1.8	- 1.[illegible]
D. Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	0.9 4/	[illegible]	1.9	4.0	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates. 2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
4/ Labor Disputes: Ind. 354 (600 workers); Ind. 930 (300 workers).
NOTE: Ordnance and Accessories and Tobacco Manufacturers included in manufacturing.

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS 1/ -- CHICAGO AREA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Apr. 1967	Mar. 1967	Apr. 1966	Apr. 1967	Mar. 1967	Apr. 1966	Apr. 1967	Mar. 1967	Apr. 1966
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber & Wood Prods.	87.42	90.02	90.40	36.5	37.2	41.1	2.40	2.42	2.27
Furniture & Fixtures	109.44	112.00*	117.23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.83	2.84*	2.81
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	116.30	116.49*	118.56	39.8	40.6*	41.9	2.92	2.87	2.83
Primary Metal Indus.	136.00	142.88	143.72	40.4	42.1	42.9	3.37	3.40	3.35
Fabricated Metal Prods.	129.70	133.72	136.60	41.1	42.5	44.1	3.16	3.15	3.10
Non-Electrical Machinery	141.71	145.56	140.87	42.8	43.9	44.0	3.31	3.32	3.21
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	107.37	110.77*	108.85	38.1	39.7	40.7	2.81	2.79	2.67
Transportation Equip.	128.97	138.90	148.63	37.5	41.1	44.5	3.44	3.38	3.34
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	111.80	123.31	113.19	37.0	41.4	40.3	3.02	2.98	2.81
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	99.04	101.43	97.36	39.3	40.1	40.3	2.52	2.53	2.42
Food & Kindred Prods.	119.79	126.41*	116.10	39.7	42.1	40.0	3.02	3.00*	2.91
Textile Mill Prods.	81.53	88.65*	88.85	36.6	39.5*	41.2	2.23	2.24*	2.16
Apparel Prods.	77.08	82.60*	75.10	36.2	38.1	36.5	2.13	2.17*	2.06
Paper & Allied Prods.	109.89	119.73*	113.80	40.8	43.5*	43.3	2.69	2.75*	2.63
Printing & Publishing	133.47	140.86	135.21	37.8	39.1	38.2	3.53	3.61	3.54
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	134.87	136.08	127.09	41.5	42.0	42.0	3.25	3.24	3.02
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	147.80	143.44	141.36	43.5	42.3	43.2	3.40	3.39	3.27
Rubber Prods.	117.97	116.04	116.97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.80	2.78	2.84
Leather & Leather Prods.	105.14	113.40	106.44	39.1	41.7	42.1	2.69	2.72	2.53
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	191.97	184.95*	176.19	[illegible]	37.9*	37.1	4.93	4.93*	4.72
Communication & Pub. Util.	143.72	142.54	136.49	41.3	40.9	40.8	3.48	3.48	3.35
Wholesale Trade	136.42	138.80	132.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	78.40	77.95	76.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	70.23	72.02	67.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	72.95	72.08	70.46	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
* Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY 1/ - Chicago SMSA
April 1967

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	973.6	4.1	2.8	5.2	2.9	1.1
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.9	5.2	5.1	8.4	4.4	2.5
Furniture & Fixtures	25	24.6	4.3	3.8	6.7	3.3	1.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	20.4	7.1	6.5	7.5	6.1	0.1
Primary Metal Indus.	33	71.6	2.6	2.2	3.8	2.0	0.6
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	111.2	4.1	3.1	5.0	2.7	1.4
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	132.5	3.1	2.7	3.7	2.2	0.4
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	36	164.6	4.0	3.0	7.6	3.1	2.9
Transportation Equip.	37	54.7	3.3	2.4	5.4	2.8	1.6
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	33.2	3.1	2.9	3.3	2.1	0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	33.7	6.2	5.5	6.4	3.4	1.0
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	86.4	3.7	2.8	3.5	2.1	0.4
Textile Mill Prods.	22	3.0	6.6	4.7	4.6	3.6	0.6
Apparel Prods.	23	27.4	6.2	5.8	7.4	3.8	2.1
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	32.0	8.2	7.7	8.2	6.0	0.5
Printing & Publishing	27	93.7	3.1	2.7	3.3	2.1	0.2
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	50.6	5.2	4.5	4.0	2.4	0.4
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.3	7.4	7.2	4.9	2.2	0.6
Rubber Prods.	30	30.3	6.5	5.9	8.0	5.8	0.7
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	9.1	4.1	3.5	4.5	2.5	0.4
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,865.6	4.0	2.3	3.6	2.5	0.4
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	5.8	*	*	0	0	0
Contract Construction	15-17	105.3	7.3	5.3	4.8	1.6	2.7
Transportation 3/	41-47	75.8	3.5	2.8	2.6	1.8	0.5
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	57.7	2.3	1.6	1.7	0.9	
Wholesale Trade	50	209.8	3.2	2.9	3.3	2.3	0.2
Retail Trade	52-59	419.9	4.9	4.1	4.9	3.7	0.6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	149.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.0	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind. 4/	70-89	518.5	5.1	4.0	5.1	2.7	0.5
Government	91-94	316.0	2.9	2.2	3.0	1.7	0.4

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.
2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total.
3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads.
4/ Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries.
* Less than .05 per 100.

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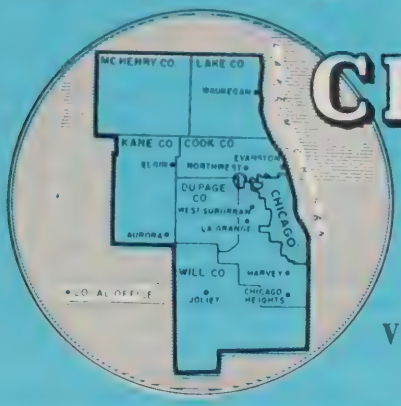
MANPOWER TRENDS



CHICAGO AREA

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JUNE 1967

STATE OF ILLINOIS
OTTO KERNER
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
LOCAL · STATE · NATIONAL

CHICAGO AREA EMPLOYMENT SLOWED BY LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTE

Although some measures of economic activity continued to move up, a downward push in overall employment was exerted by labor-management disputes which cut nonfarm employment by 19,300 to 2,831,600. This pressure was cushioned somewhat by seasonal increases in the nonmanufacturing industries--particularly in service, construction, and retail trade. Business expansion, however, was hindered in manufacturing establishments by (1) the continued restraint on the rate of inventory accumulation and (2) the secondary and tertiary effects of labor-management disputes in the trucking industry.

NONMANUFACTURING

A labor-management dispute, idling approximately ~~2,400~~ 15,000 workers in the transportation and transportation services industry, overshadowed the usual spring upturn which is expected at this time of the year. However, the entrance of seasonal jobholders and the impetus of spring consumer buying softened the overall decline in nonmanufacturing, with a resultant 9,600 fewer workers employed by mid-April or a nonmanufacturing total of 1,856,300. The seasonal spurt was led by construction contractors who added 6,700 workers as weather conditions became more favorable. Industrial and commercial projects provided a substantial portion of the construction activity, although at a more subdued pace than during the comparable period in 1966.

The service industries continued to undergo the most dynamic growth of all industries in the area. Fortified at this time of year by a resurgence of outdoor activities, employment in these industries jumped by 5,200 over the 30-day interval to reach a record high of 464,200 workers. Amusement and recreation establishments started hiring in preparation for the late spring opening; seasonal demands also necessitated adding more workers in agricultural services.

Continuous expansion in buildings and medical services boosted payrolls among hospitals in the area. A reported 2,300 additional jobholders were added to the rosters of retail trade outlets. However, department store payrolls were down by 800 and mail order houses fell short by 300 between mid-March and mid-April, chiefly because of the early Easter this year and the unseasonable weather. The greatest gain in employment among retail trade establishments took place in eating and drinking places. Retailers in other segments of this industry maintained relatively stable payrolls.

MANUFACTURING DOWN

Strikes and seasonal factors produced a drop in manufacturing employment similar to the one in nonmanufacturing, with a mid-April total of 975,300 representing 9,700 fewer workers than in March. Employment fluctuations were widespread; a net gain of 300 in soft goods was greatly offset by a decline of 10,000 among hard goods industries. Electrical machinery-equipment-supplies paced the downward movement with a 7,200 decline. Of this number, 4,700 were included in cutbacks by radio-TV producers who were faced with a decreasing demand for color TV sets and high dealer inventories. A number of layoffs also occurred because plants lacked parts which were held up by the trucking dispute. Since makers of electronic components and accessories are heavily dependent on orders from producers of radio and television sets, firms in this segment followed the same downhill trend, losing 2,100 workers.

Establishments in the primary metal industries group released

Continued on Page 2

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THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes
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CHICAGO AREA EMPLOYMENT SLOWED BY LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTE *cont'd from pg 1*

1 100 workers over the 30 day span due to the sales drop in automobiles and appliances with a resultant downturn in steel production. The blast furnaces and rolling mills segment underwent the greatest reduction with a 500 slash in payrolls.

The nondurable goods group of industries underwent little change over the month. A seasonal net increase of 300 boosted the employment level to 340 500 in mid-April. Makers of rubber and miscellaneous plastics products expanded by 400 due in the main to the ending of a strike and the subsequent return to work of over 1,000 workers. Undergoing a declining trend, normal for this time of year, printing and publishing firms cut payrolls by 700. Of this number, commercial printing concerns released 600 employees--primarily bindery workers who completed seasonal assignments. Other employment fluctuations in the soft goods group were relatively less significant and due mostly to seasonal influences which characteristically affect these industries.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Due mainly to the secondary and tertiary effects of labor management disputes, unemployment in the area turned sharply upward in April, advancing by 16,000 to 93,000, an increase of 20 8 percent. At the same time the ratio of unemployment to the total civilian work force increased from 2.4 percent to 2 9 percent. In addition to workers idled by the secondary effects of the strikes, the jobless increase is traceable to layoffs among manufacturers of electrical machinery, chiefly producers of radio-TV sets, as inflated inventories and seasonal influences precipitated retrenchment. Another factor which strongly influenced expansion in unemployment was the influx of steel workers made idle by large scale production cutbacks. However, a spring revival in construction and service activities deterred any further advance in joblessness.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

OUTLOOK

Despite mixed patterns in economic measures and a general consensus among economists that the previous expansionary trend has reached a plateau, it is anticipated that employment will undergo a substantial increase during the 60 day period ending in mid June. Area business establishments polled by the Illinois State Employment Service indicate a need for 68 300, or 2.4 percent, more workers by mid-June. Of these gains, 50,800 are expected to center in nonmanufacturing, with contract construction, retail trade, service industries, and state and local government spearheading the advance. Manufacturing firms also foresee an upturn, with producers of durable goods anticipating about 62 percent of the expected 10,900 new factory hires. Soft goods employers hope to increase staffs by 6,600 during the 60 day period. With a strong rebound being predicted in residential housing construction, area contractors are looking forward to a peak season in mid-June. Service industries should also reach their seasonal heights with the opening of amusement parks and other outdoor activities. Hospitals and research plants are hoping to increase their staffs over the summer, provided they are able to find qualified applicants. Retail trade will have to expand as summer replacements are needed to fill in for vacationing regulars. State and local government will expand over the summer as beaches, parks, and outdoor public recreation areas begin to operate at full scale, and as more public transportation is demanded. Among government agencies, only those on the federal level look for a layoff as the income tax flood trickles out.

In durable goods industries, the onset of full production in summer canning should bring a jump in employment for fabricated metals. The optomistic automobile industry sees itself taking on a number of workers during the next two months, as new car sales improve.

The projected gain in nonelectrical machinery should be well distributed through virtually all segments of the industry, spurred primarily by the talk of reinstating the investment tax credit and the accelerated depreciation allowance. The electrical machinery industry, slowed mainly by excessive inventories and to some extent by the truck driver's strike, presents a highly-mixed picture for the summer.

In the soft goods sector, more vulnerable to seasonal influences, producers of chemicals expect to hire additional workers due to recent government contracts. General expansion should boost payrolls in rubber and miscellaneous plastic products employment, while seasonal factors are expected to boost food and kindred products payrolls. Other forecast gains in the manufacturing group are less meaningful and generally seasonally inspired.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA AREA (In Thousands)

Item	April 1967 1/	March 1967	February 1967	April 1966	Change to April 1967 from: March 1967	Change to April 1967 from: April 1966
1. Civilian Work Force	3,202.5	3,177.4	3,162.3	3,112.5	+ 25.1	+ 90.0
2. Unemployment	93.0	77.0	81.0	75.0	+ 16.0	+ 18.0
A. Percent of Civilian Work Force	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.4	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian Employment 2/	3,084.5	3,098.5	3,080.5	3,033.7	- 14.0	+ 50.8
A. Non-Farm Wage and Salary Workers 2/	2,831.6	2,850.9	2,832.5	2,775.1	- 19.3	+ 56.5
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	975.3	985.0	986.2	958.8	- 9.7	+ 16.5
(a) Durable Goods	634.7	644.7	646.7	630.8	- 10.0	+ 3.9
Lumber & Wood Products 24	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Furniture & Fixtures 25	25.0	25.2	25.2	25.9	- 0.2	- 0.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products 32	20.6	20.4	20.1	20.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Primary Metal Industries 33	71.4	72.5	73.0	72.3	- 1.1	- 0.9
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills 331	34.4	34.9	34.7	35.0	- 0.5	- 0.6
Iron & Steel Foundries .332	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products 34	111.0	111.8	111.8	109.4	- 0.8	+ 1.6
Metal Cans .341	8.8	9.0	8.7	9.1	- 0.2	- 0.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products .344	16.5	16.6	16.6	15.6	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Metal Stampings .346	27.2	27.4	27.5	26.3	- 0.2	+ 0.9
Non-Electrical Machinery 35	132.7	132.9	132.6	128.6	- 0.2	+ 4.1
Construction, Mining, & Materials Handling Machinery & Equipment .353	23.0	23.1	23.3	23.8	- 0.1	- 0.8
Metalworking Machinery & Equipment .354	31.8	31.7	31.8	29.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment .356	16.4	16.6	16.6	16.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp 36	164.5	171.7	174.3	169.1	- 7.2	- 4.6
Radio & Tele. Sets, except Comm. .365	30.4	35.1	36.8	39.0	- 4.7	- 8.6
Communication Equipment .366	50.9	51.1	51.1	47.9	- 0.2	+ 3.0
Transportation Equipment 37	34.9	35.1	35.0	33.6	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Motor Vehicles & Equipment .371	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Railroad Equipment .374	15.2	15.5	15.5	14.0	- 0.3	+ 1.2
Professional & Scientific Equipment 38	33.1	33.4	33.4	31.5	- 0.3	+ 1.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries 39	33.6	33.7	33.4	32.5	- 0.1	+ 1.1
(b) Nondurable Goods	340.2	339.9	339.1	327.6	+ 0.3	+ 12.6
Food & Kindred Products 20	87.0	87.1	87.3	86.0	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Meat Products .201	15.1	15.1	15.1	14.8	0	+ 0.3
Bakery Products .205	18.9	19.2	19.2	18.3	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Confectionery & Related Products .207	14.4	14.2	14.6	14.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products 22	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	0	0
Apparel & Other Finished Products 23	27.6	27.4	27.2	27.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Paper & Allied Products 26	31.9	31.8	31.8	31.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Printing & Publishing 27	93.9	94.6	93.7	89.3	- 0.7	+ 4.6
Commercial Printing .275	39.9	40.5	40.4	38.1	- 0.6	+ 1.8
Chemicals & Allied Products 28	51.0	50.7	50.0	45.4	+ 0.3	+ 5.6
Petroleum Refining & Related Products 29	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.4	+ 0.2	0
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products 30	30.3	29.9	30.9	29.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.0
Leather & Leather Products 31	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
(2) Non-Manufacturing	1,856.3	1,865.9	1,846.3	1,816.3	- 9.6	+ 40.0
Mining & Quarrying .10-14	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.9	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Contract Construction .15-17	104.9	98.2	93.2	103.1	+ 6.7	+ 1.8
Transportation & Trans. Services .40-47	122.0	145.5	145.0	143.6	- 23.5	- 21.6
Railroads 400	48.2	48.3	48.3	49.8	- 0.1	- 1.6
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing. 420	31.8	55.7	55.7	54.7	- 23.9	- 22.9
Communication & Public Utilities .48-49	57.6	57.5	57.3	55.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Wholesale Trade 50	208.3	210.3	209.8	200.8	- 2.0	+ 7.5
Retail Trade .52-59	415.5	413.2	410.6	404.0	+ 2.3	+ 11.5
Department Stores .531	68.2	69.0	68.3	65.2	- 0.8	+ 3.0
Mail Order Houses .532	31.5	31.8	32.3	30.1	- 0.3	+ 1.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate .60-67	163.6	162.4	161.3	159.6	+ 1.2	+ 4.0
Service & Misc. Industries .07,09,70-89,99	464.2	459.0	454.3	443.8	+ 5.2	+ 20.4
Government .91-94	314.4	314.2	309.3	299.8	+ 0.2	+ 14.6
Federal Government 91	77.0	76.9	75.7	73.4	+ 0.1	+ 3.6
State & Local Government .92-93	237.4	237.3	233.6	226.4	+ 0.1	+ 11.0
B. All Other Non-Farm Employment 3/	240.8	238.7	240.3	247.4	+ 2.1	- 6.6
C. Agricultural Employment	10.0	8.9	7.7	11.2	+ 1.1	- 1.2
4. Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	25.0 a/	1.9	0.8	3.8	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates. 2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics in private households.
3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics in private households.
a/ Labor Disputes: Industry 420 (24,900); Ind. 339 (100).
NOTE: Ordnance and Accessories and Tobacco Manufactures included in manufacturing totals.

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS 1/ -- CHICAGO AREA

(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Mar. 1967	Feb. 1967	Mar. 1966	Mar. 1967	Feb. 1967	Mar. 1966	Mar. 1967	Feb. 1967	Mar. 1966
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$126.77	$127.56a/	$123.59	41.4	41.6a/	41.9	$3.06	$3.06	$2.95
Lumber & Wood Prods.	90.02	89.84	94.97	37.1	36.7	41.1	2.42	2.45	2.31
Furniture & Fixtures	115.92	113.33	113.89	40.5	40.0	41.5	2.86	2.83	2.74
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	116.46	116.29	113.98	40.5	40.5	41.2	2.87	2.87	2.76
Primary Metal Industries	142.88	143.57	141.66	42.1	42.3	42.5	3.40	3.39	3.33
Fabricated Metal Prods.	133.72	134.39a/	134.80	42.5	42.4a/	43.7	3.15	3.17a/	3.09
Non-Electrical Machinery	145.56	145.78a/	141.22	43.9	44.0	44.3	3.32	3.32	3.19
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	110.92	113.95a/	109.75	39.7	40.9	41.1	2.79	2.79a/	2.67
Transportation Equip.	138.90	147.96	146.12	41.1	43.1	44.6	3.38	3.43	3.27
Professional & Scient. Inst.	123.31	121.83a/	116.08	41.4	41.2	41.2	2.98	2.96a/	2.82
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	101.43	99.71	101.05	40.1	39.6	41.6	2.53	2.52	2.43
Food & Kindred Prods.	126.66	127.15a/	119.14	42.1	42.4	40.9	3.01	3.00	2.90
Textile Mill Prods.	90.12	89.19	89.46	39.7	38.7	41.4	2.27	2.30	2.16
Apparel Prods.	83.76	83.44a/	77.38	38.1	38.5	37.6	2.20	2.17a/	2.06
Paper & Allied Prods.	120.68	118.05a/	112.19	43.8	43.4a/	43.3	2.76	2.72a/	2.59
Printing & Publishing	140.86	141.07	136.60	39.1	39.0	38.7	3.61	3.61	3.53
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	136.08	135.26a/	127.54	42.0	41.8	42.5	3.24	3.24	3.00
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	143.44	145.56	135.73	42.3	42.8	41.9	3.39	3.40	3.24
Rubber Prods.	116.84	117.73	108.73	42.0	42.1	41.5	2.78	2.79	2.62
Leather & Leather Prods.	113.40	111.08	107.46	41.7	41.5	42.9	2.72	2.68	2.51
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	186.99	187.32a/	175.64	37.8	37.6a/	37.6	4.94	4.98	4.67
Communications & Pub. Util.	142.54	144.20	135.35	40.9	42.2	40.5	3.48	3.42	3.34
Wholesale Trade	138.80	136.93a/	132.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	77.95	76.50a/	75.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	73.52	74.38	68.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	72.08	69.42	71.92	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
a/ Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY 1/ - Chicago SMSA

March 1967

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	984.6	4.7	4.2	5.3	3.1	0.6
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	8.0	7.8	7.7	8.3	5.2	0.4
Furniture & Fixtures	25	25.2	5.8	5.4	7.0	4.3	1.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	20.4	8.0	7.0	7.3	5.3	0.6
Primary Metal Indus.	33	72.5	3.2	2.9	4.0	2.1	0.5
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	111.8	4.1	3.6	4.9	3.5	0.9
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	132.9	3.6	3.3	4.2	2.5	0.4
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	36	171.7	4.8	4.4	7.0	3.5	1.5
Transportation Equip.	37	35.1	3.9	3.4	7.1	3.5	2.2
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	33.4	4.0	3.7	3.8	2.3	0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	33.7	8.8	8.2	6.5	3.6	0.9
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	87.1	3.3	2.9	3.8	2.1	0.6
Textile Mill Prods.	22	3.0	9.1	5.2	6.4	4.8	0.9
Apparel Prods.	23	27.4	6.8	6.5	5.7	3.5	0.7
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	31.8	9.2	8.6	8.5	5.9	0.2
Printing & Publishing	27	94.6	3.3	2.8	3.4	2.2	0.6
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	50.7	5.0	4.3	4.4	2.4	0.6
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.2	5.4	4.1	3.1	2.2	a/
Rubber Prods.	30	29.9	7.9	7.2	8.6	5.9	0.7
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	9.2	4.4	3.7	4.8	3.1	0.2
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,813.3	4.0	3.4	3.8	2.4	0.6
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	5.6	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	0
Contract Construction	15-17	98.2	7.9	5.0	2.8	0.7	1.7
Transportation 3/	41-47	96.5	3.9	2.7	5.2	1.3	2.5
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	57.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.1
Wholesale Trade	50	210.3	3.5	3.2	3.7	2.5	0.4
Retail Trade	52-59	413.2	4.6	3.7	4.7	3.2	0.7
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	162.4	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.2	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind. 4/	70-89	455.4	4.7	4.4	4.1	2.9	0.3
Government	91-94	314.2	2.9	2.5	2.2	1.5	0.1

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads. 4/ Excludes 07, 09, and 99 industries.
a/ Less than .05 per 100 employees.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Research and Statistics Unit; 1635 W. Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612; or by calling 829-6310, Extension 15.

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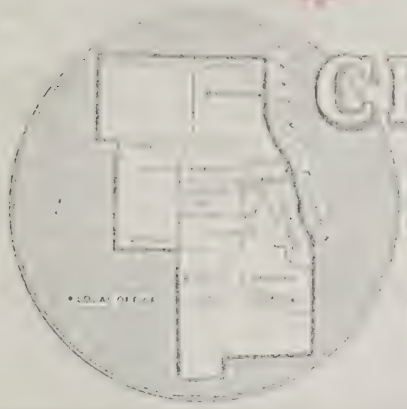

CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XVII NO. V
MAY 1961

OTTO KERNER
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS

EMPLOYMENT BEGINS SPRING RISE

Seasonal influences were the main force in the 12,200 gain in non-farm employment in the Chicago SMSA during the 30 days ending mid-March. The 2,844,700 level was a record high for the month.

The gain was concentrated in the nonmanufacturing sector which rose by 13,800 to a new March high of 1,806,100. Construction contractors set the pace, adding 5,000 building trades workers for new projects and completion of those slowed or halted by adverse weather conditions. Increased outdoor activities combined with an upsurge in hospital staffs boosted service industry payrolls by 3,200 during the period. Retail trade outlets increased staffs by 2,200 due to seasonal gains in grocery store employment and the surge in consumer spending for Easter clothes and general merchandise. Government payrolls moved ahead by 1,100, as large numbers of temporary workers were hired for the income tax season. The sudden increase in consumer buying also boosted wholesale trade rosters by 1,000.

MANUFACTURING SLOWS

For the first time since 1961, manufacturing employment in March fell below the February level -- down 1,600 to 984,600. Overproduction, a slowdown in orders, and the unpredictable consumer market which plagued the automotive and other durable goods industries during the early winter, was reflected in local employment levels. The radio-TV segment headed the list of industries laying off workers in March, letting out 1,700; large stocks of color TV's, a slowdown in black and white production, plus lagging early spring orders all contributed to the cutback. Primary metals and metal stampings firms also suffered from a lack of early spring orders, caused mainly by the drop in automobile production, and employment fell by 700 and 200, respectively.

Several durable goods industries fared better in March than in February. Nonelectrical machinery employment rose by 600 over the month, bolstered mainly by the continuing high level of production of machine tools and other capital equipment. Metal cans producers boosted payrolls by 300 to prepare for the early summer harvests. All other durable goods industries made slight seasonal adjustments in employment.

Noteworthy among those nondurable goods industries with payroll advances was printing and publishing which boosted staffs by 800 to handle expanded production at the end of the catalog season. Chemical products employment rose by 600 due to the awarding of new government defense contracts. The largest decline was in the rubber and miscellaneous plastics products industry where a labor-management dispute caused a drop of 1,000 in payrolls. Food products firms pared staffs by 600 after producing an ample supply of sweets to take care of anticipated spring and summer orders. Other nondurable goods payrolls remained relatively stable.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Although the civilian work force expanded by 8,700 over the month, the 11,000 jump in civilian employment more than offset the increase and unemployment fell by 4,000. The 77,000 jobless represented 2.4 percent of the work force. A year ago 77,000 were also unemployed during March; however, they represented 2.5 percent of a smaller work force.

YEAR-TO-YEAR GAINS

During the year non-farm employment in the area zoomed by 105,000; almost 70 percent, or 73,400, of the gain occurred in the nonmanufacturing sector. The service industries led the upsurge, adding 21,700 workers; business service firms and personal service

(continued on page 2)

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

EMPLOYMENT BEGINS SPRING RISE *(continued from page 1)*

firms all contributed to the boost. Retail trade firms followed closely, hiring 18,600 and wholesale trade outlets added 11,900 extra workers.

Of the 31,600 workers added to manufacturing payrolls, durable goods firms accounted for 20,500. Communication equipment producers, bolstered by increased domestic and foreign orders and government contracts, boosted staffs by 3,800. Metalworking machinery companies hired an additional 2,400, while fabricated structural metal products manufacturers took on 1,500.

In the nondurable group, chemical products industry payrolls advanced by 5,700, due in the main to new government defense contracts. Printing and publishing houses added 5,000 to meet the increased demand for catalogs and other printed material.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings in the manufacturing industries jumped $5.10 over the year ending February 1967 to a level of $122.40. A 13¢ increase in the hourly rate to $3.06 was the major factor. The work week, however, slipped to 41.7 hours from 41.8 hours over the year. The year-to-year upswing in average weekly earnings in the durable goods sector was $3.85, again caused by a 13¢ boost in average hourly earnings. Average weekly earnings zoomed in the nondurable goods group by $7.77 during the year, with a 15¢ gain in average hourly earnings. Among selected nonmanufacturing industries, contract construction workers received the largest boost in average weekly earnings -- up $15.59 over the year.

TURNOVER

Manufacturing accessions dipped to 4.3 percent during February from the 4.5 percent registered in January, while the new hire rate mirrored the same decline to a current 3.7 percent. In durable goods, accessions slipped over the month from 4.6 to 4.3 percent, while new hires paralleled the move downward to a 3.7 rate in February. This downward movement was primarily influenced by production curtailments in three industries; radio-TV sets, nonelectrical machinery, and metalworking machinery. Accessions and new hires also declined in nondurable goods, with accessions slipping to 4.2 percent from the previous 4.4 rate, and new hires dropping correspondingly. The downturn in confectionery and related products followed a seasonal trend; with the completion of Valentine and Easter candy production accessions dropped from 5.8 to 3.7 percent and the new hire rate took a corresponding dive.

Separations in manufacturing dropped to 4.4 percent in February, contrasted with a January rate of 4.8--as both quits and layoffs declined, but with emphasis on the downturn in the rate of layoffs. The durable goods sector registered dips in all separation categories--virtually paralleling the overall trend in separation rates. At the same time, the nondurable goods section showed declines in all categories, with total separations slipping from 4.9 to 4.0 percent, while the quit and layoff rates dropped correspondingly.

Contrasting movements in nonmanufacturing industries tended slow the rate of accessions from the January pace and cut the new hire rate from 3.1 to 2.9 percent. The expected seasonal cutbacks in the service industries toppled the rate of accessions from 5.1 in January to the current 4.0 percent, while dropping the new hire rate similarly over the same period.

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

OUTLOOK

Although Chicago Area employers surveyed by the Illinois State Employment Service had predicted a 98,300 increase in employment from mid-March to mid-July, layoffs caused by the labor-management dispute in the trucking industry and other recent labor-management disputes may alter this figure drastically.

Of the anticipated 98,300 additional workers 80 percent, or 79,300, were expected to be need by nonmanufacturing firms as seasonal activities increased.

The service industries, contract construction firms, and retail trade outlets anticipate the greatest summer upturn in employment.

Of the expected 19,000 increase in manufacturing payrolls by mid-July, durable goods producers should take on 10,200. The start of the inventory build-up for the fall and holiday selling seasons will be the main factor with most industrial groups in this s[illegible] adding staff.

The 8,800 gain forecast in [illegible] durable goods employment should be spread throughout this sector, with only meat producers measuring a minor decline.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA AREA (In Thousands)

Item	March 1967 1/	February 1967	January 1967	March 1966	Change to March 1967 from February 1967	Change to March 1967 from March 1966
Civilian Work Force	3,181.0	3,165.3	3,171.2	3,073.1	+ 15.7	+ 107.9
Unemployment	77.0	81.0	80.0	77.0	- 4.0	
A. Percent of Civilian Work Force	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	XXX	XXX
Civilian Employment	3,092.1	3,080.5	3,092.0	2,996.6	+ 11.6	+ 95.5
A. Non-Farm Wage and Salary Workers 2/	2,844.7	2,831.5	2,841.1	2,730.7	+ 13.2	+ 114.0
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	984.6	983.2	982.8	953.0	+ 1.4	+ 31.6
(a) Durable Goods	645.1	646.7	642.6	624.6	- 1.6	+ 20.5
Lumber & Wood Products 24	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Furniture & Fixtures 25	25.3	25.2	26.1	25.8	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Products 32	20.2	20.1	20.4	19.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Primary Metal Industries 33	72.3	73.0	73.5	72.0	- 0.7	+ 0.3
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills 331	34.9	34.7	34.9	34.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Iron & Steel Foundries 332	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.5	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products 34	112.1	111.8	112.2	108.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.4
Metal Cans 341	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.2	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Fab. Structural Metal Products 344	16.7	16.6	16.6	15.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Metal Stampings 346	27.3	27.5	27.8	26.8	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Non-Electrical Machinery 35	133.2	132.6	133.0	126.0	+ 0.6	+ 7.2
Construction, Mining, & Materials Handling Machinery & Equipment 353	23.1	23.3	23.7	23.9	- 0.2	- 0.8
Metalworking Machinery & Equipment. 354	31.7	31.8	31.8	29.3	- 0.1	+ 2.4
Industrial Machinery & Equipment. 356	16.8	16.6	16.6	15.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp 36	172.0	174.3	167.7	167.7	- 2.3	+ 4.3
Radio & Tele. Sets, except Comm. 365	35.1	36.8	37.6	38.8	- 1.7	- 3.7
Communication Equipment 366	51.1	51.1	43.1	47.3	0	+ 3.8
Transportation Equipment 37	35.2	35.0	34.3	33.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Motor Vehicles & Equipment. 371	14.6	14.6	14.5	15.0	0	- 0.4
Railroad Equipment 374	15.5	15.5	15.5	13.8	0	+ 1.7
Professional & Scientific Equipment 38	33.2	33.4	33.6	31.2	- 0.2	+ 2.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries. 39	33.6	33.4	33.8	32.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
(b) Nondurable Goods	339.1	339.1	339.9	328.0	0	+ 11.1
Food & Kindred Products 20	86.7	87.3	87.1	86.4	- 0.6	+ 0.3
Meat Products 201	15.1	15.1	15.1	14.8	0	+ 0.3
Bakery Products 205	19.1	19.2	19.1	18.2	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Confectionery & Related Products. 207	14.1	14.6	14.7	14.0	- 0.5	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products 22	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	0	- 0.2
Apparel & Other Finished Products 23	27.3	27.2	27.9	27.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Paper & Allied Products 26	31.8	31.8	32.3	31.4	0	+ 0.4
Printing & Publishing 27	94.5	93.7	93.8	89.5	+ 0.8	+ 5.0
Commercial Printing 275	40.7	40.4	40.6	37.6	+ 0.3	+ 3.1
Chemicals & Allied Products 28	50.6	50.0	49.4	44.9	+ 0.6	+ 5.7
Petroleum Refining & Related Products 29	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products. 30	29.9	30.9	31.3	29.5	- 1.0	+ 0.4
Leather & Leather Products. 31	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.5	+ 0.2	- 0.2
(2) Non-Manufacturing	1,860.1	1,848.3	1,858.4	1,786.7	+ 13.8	+ 73.4
Mining & Quarrying. 10-14	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Contract Construction 15-17	97.8	93.2	97.1	97.8	+ 4.7	0
Transportation & Trans. Services. 40-47	111.7	111.8	113.8	111.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Railroads 400	48.4	48.3	49.6	49.9	+ 0.1	- 1.5
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing. 420	41.7	41.8	42.3	41.7	- 0.1	0
Communication & Public Utilities. 48-49	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	0	0
Wholesale Trade 50	210.8	209.8	209.8	209.8	+ 1.0	+ 1.0
Retail Trade 52-59	412.8	410.6	416.7	390.2	+ 2.2	+ 18.6
Department Stores 531	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.0	+ 0.8	+ 0.8
Mail Order Houses 532	31.7	32.3	36.3	30.7	- 0.6	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate 60-67	162.5	161.3	161.4	153.5	+ 1.2	+ 9.0
Service & Misc. Industries 07,09,70-89,99	457.5	454.3	452.2	435.8	+ 3.2	+ 21.7
Government 91-94	310.4	309.3	311.0	288.5	+ 1.1	+ 21.9
Federal Government. 91	76.6	75.7	75.6	72.2	+ 0.9	+ 4.4
State & Local Government. 92-93	233.8	233.6	235.4	216.3	+ 0.2	+ 17.5
B. All Other Non-Farm Employment 3/	239.8	240.3	243.6	240.9	- 1.6	- 1.1
C. Agricultural Employment	8.9	7.7	7.1	10.0	+ 1.2	- 1.1
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	1.8 4/	0.8	4.2	1.5	XXX	XXX

1/ Preliminary estimates. 2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics in private households.
3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics in private households.
4/ Labor Disputes: Ind. 309 (300 workers).
NOTE: Ordnance and Accessories and Tobacco Manufactures included in manufacturing totals.

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS 1/ -- CHICAGO AREA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Feb. 1967	Jan. 1967	Feb. 1966	Feb. 1967	Jan. 1967	Feb. 1966	Feb. 1967	Jan. 1967	
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber & Wood Prods.	89.84	88.38	93.64	36.7	36.4	40.6	2.45	2.43	2.31
Furniture & Fixtures	113.33	107.05a/	106.28	40.0	38.9a/	39.8	2.83	2.75a/	2.72
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prods.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary Metal Indus.	143.57	145.64	138.68	42.3	42.6	42.0	3.39	3.42	3.30
Fabricated Metal Prods.	134.55	135.07a/	134.03	42.5	42.8	43.6	3.16	3.15	3.08
Non-Electrical Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	113.37	109.58a/	110.72	40.9	40.2a/	41.6	2.77	2.72a/	2.66
Transportation Equip.	147.96	143.01	141.89	43.1	41.9	43.6	3.43	3.41	3.25
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	121.24	115.25	113.83	41.2	41.0	41.1	2.95	2.81	2.77
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	99.71	99.23	95.08	39.6	39.2	39.8	2.52	2.53	2.39
Food & Kindred Prods.	127.30	125.71a/	120.10	42.4	42.2	41.3	3.00	2.98	2.91
Textile Mill Prods.	89.19	92.31a/	90.07	38.7	40.6a/	41.7	2.30	2.27a/	2.16
Apparel Prods.	82.71	81.35a/	76.48	38.5	38.1a/	37.3	2.15	2.13a/	2.05
Paper & Allied Prods.	119.64	116.88a/	111.75	43.8	43.1	43.5	2.73	2.71a/	2.57
Printing & Publishing	141.07	137.86a/	134.05	39.0	38.5a/	38.2	3.61	3.58a/	3.51
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	145.56	148.71	136.88	42.8	42.8	42.1	3.40	3.48	3.25
Rubber Prods.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather & Leather Prods.	111.08	112.55	105.17	41.5	42.4	42.2	2.68	2.65	2.49
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	187.70	186.48a/	172.11	37.7	37.8	36.6	4.98	4.93a/	4.70
Communication & Pub. Util.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Trade	135.69	133.02a/	131.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	76.26	76.86a/	75.47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	74.38	71.22	70.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	69.42	72.00	70.17	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay.
2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals.
3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. a/ Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY 1/ - CHICAGO SMSA
February 1967

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	984.2	4.3	3.7	4.4	2.7	0.5
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	8.0	7.4	6.9	5.8	4.3	0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	25	25.3	5.0	4.6	6.5	4.2	1.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	20.2	6.3	5.5	6.3	4.6	0.7
Primary Metal Indus.	33	72.3	3.1	2.8	3.8	1.8	0.8
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	112.1	3.8	3.2	4.2	2.5	0.5
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	133.2	3.0	2.7	3.5	2.1	0.2
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	172.0	5.5	4.7	5.8	3.3	0.7
Transportation Equipment	37	35.2	3.9	3.3	3.9	2.2	0.8
Professional & Scientific Inst.	38	33.2	3.9	3.7	3.3	2.1	0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	33.6	5.5	4.5	5.1	3.4	0.5
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	86.7	2.8	2.2	3.0	1.3	0.4
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.9	6.9	6.0	5.5	4.1	0.6
Apparel Prods.	23	27.3	4.1	3.8	4.4	2.9	0.7
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	31.8	6.8	6.2	6.7	5.0	0.2
Printing & Publishing	27	94.5	3.1	2.7	2.5	1.7	0.3
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	50.6	4.5	3.9	4.5	2.1	1.5
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.1	4.0	3.6	2.5	1.4	0.1
Rubber Prods.	30	29.9	8.0	7.3	7.9	6.5	0.3
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	9.3	5.6	5.0	3.2	2.8	0.1
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,795.9	3.4	2.9	4.1	2.9	0.6
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	5.5	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.1
Contract Construction	15-17	93.2	13.3	11.1	11.9	1.3	3.2
Transportation 3/	41-47	96.7	2.9	2.5	2.4	1.1	1.0
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	57.3	1.8	1.4	1.6	0.8	0
Wholesale Trade	50	209.8	3.8	3.5	3.8	2.6	0.5
Retail Trade	52-59	410.6	3.7	3.1	7.3	6.0	0.8
Finance , Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	161.3	3.1	3.0	2.5	1.8	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind. 4/	70-89	452.2	4.0	3.6	4.2	2.6	0.9
Government	91-94	309.9	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.3	0.2

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.
2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads.
4/ Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries.

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MANPOWER TRENDS

CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXII NO. IV
APRIL 1967

STATE OF ILLINOIS
OTTO KERNER
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
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FEBRUARY SEASONAL SLOWDOWN

As a result of the traditional post-holiday lull, the Chicago area economy during the 30 days ending mid-February reflected a relatively stable trend. The civilian labor force, at 3,159,500, was down fractionally from the January total. The number of wage and salaried workers dropped by 11,500 to 2,829,800 -- a record high February level; the total was 113,800 greater than in February 1966.

MANUFACTURING SLOWS

Manufacturing employment was relatively static during the period, showing a drop of only 1,700 from the 981,900 figure of January. Aggregate small gains helped balance out seasonal influences and slackening production in the steel and automotive industries.

In hard goods, a seasonal slump and automation advances caused a drop of 600 in primary metals employment. Among other industries affected by falling sales were construction machinery-materials handling equipment (down 500), and fabricated metal products (down 400). A cutback of 300 occurred in the radio-TV segment of the electrical equipment group as sales of color-TV sets slackened. A shortage of parts combined with the post-Christmas slowdown caused a drop of 300 in professional-scientific instrument payrolls. Metal can producers boosted payrolls by 100 to prepare for the demands of the summer canning season.

In the nondurable goods group chemical firms registered a net gain of 300 -- primarily due to an increase in defense contracts. Printing companies released 400 following the completion of spring catalog runs. The remaining soft goods industries showed virtually stable employment during the January-February period.

Seasonal forces pushed work rosters in nonmanufacturing down by 9,800 to 1,848,600 in mid-February. Most of the setback took place in retail trade (7,400) -- the result of usual post-inventory cutbacks. Mail order houses declined by 3,500, and department stores by 1,600. Construction contractors dropped a net of 2,100 as inside work was completed.

Wholesale trade establishments experienced a contra-seasonal boost of 700, attributed to an earlier Easter this year. Also deviating from the normal pattern -- government employment dipped moderately in both the Federal and State-local segments. Almost counterbalancing this decline, establishments in the service and miscellaneous industries boosted payrolls by 1,000, chiefly because of hospital expansion and the availability of more qualified workers to sustain this trend. Schools also took on additional staff following the acquisition of recent grants. Other employment differences in the nonmanufacturing industries were less significant and seasonal in nature.

UNEMPLOYMENT AT 14-YEAR LOW

Unemployment edged up slightly by 1,000, to 81,000 or 2.6 percent of the civilian labor force during the January-February period. The cutbacks in retail trade had little impact on total joblessness, since most of the temporary workers left the job market. This was the fewest jobless in February since 1953 when 81,000 were also seeking work. At that time it represented 2.9 percent of the work force. A year ago 82,000 or 2.7 percent were unemployed.

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OUTLOOK FOR APRIL

The nominal shrinkage in the work force at the beginning of the year is not indicative of weakness in the economy, since the slowdown over the January-February span was mainly seasonally inspired. There are diverse opinions expressed by economists concerning an approach-

(continued on page 2)

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

FEBRUARY SEASONAL SLOWDOWN *(continued from page 1)*

ing recession; however, virtually all indicators point to a continued expansion and healthy economy over the near-term.

Reports submitted by Chicago Area employers forecast a 63,700 or 2.3 percent boost in the number of wage and salaried workers by mid-April over the mid-February mark of 2,829,800. Approximately 49,500 or 78 percent of this increase is expected to take place in nonmanufacturing industries as hiring for outdoor work of all kinds begins. Manufacturers anticipate a 14,200 or 1.4 percent advancement of which 8,400 are staff requirements of hard goods manufacturers and 5,800 more workers are needed by producers of soft goods.

The expected addition of workers by construction contractors should highlight the gain in the nonmanufacturing group of industries. Needless to say, resumption of work suspended during the winter months and the starting of new projects will demand an exceptionally large number of construction workers.

Retail trade establishments plan to hire more staff by mid-April, with all segments of this industry slated for gains due to the expectancy of mounting sales during the oncoming spring season. Service concerns predict an increase as they look forward to the resumption of outdoor activities. All other nonmanufacturing industries should experience seasonal expansions by mid-April.

The 14,200 gain in manufacturing employment, expected to take place by mid-April, is anticipated by producers of both hard and soft goods, with a jump in fabricated metal products expected to set the pace. At the same time, an advance is predicted by producers of nonelectrical machinery.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

Mainly because of an expected increase in orders, further plant expansion, and assembly line change-overs, makers of electrical machinery forecast a net hike in payrolls. Nevertheless, diversified trends of significant proportion among the various segments are predicted with communication equipment scheduled to increase. However, the household appliance industry will counterbalance this gain if the anticipated retrenchment occurs--induced by consumer buying trends. Producers of radio and television sets, spurred by the demand for color TV receivers, expect to augment staffs. In fact, several manufacturers have announced plans to produce color sets retailing under $500 to meet the unprecedented demand for lower priced models.

The bellwether primary metal industries should expand despite the prevailing lessened demand for steel by the automotive and construction industries. With the upturn in the latter expected to take place in April, the industry is optimistic that steel buying will increase. Plants are presently using their surplus of steel rather than piling up excessive inventories of the metal as they did last year. Only minor gains comprise the balance of industrial expansion anticipated by producers of durable goods.

Among the soft goods industries, higher employment levels are anticipated in virtually all industries. Highlighting these gains is the expectancy of more workers in the chemical and allied products industry by mid-April. The remaining nondurable goods industries should experience relatively modest expansion by mid-April.

Seasonal influences can be expected to reduce the number of jobseekers sizeably by mid-April from the current level of 81,000. At that time, business customarily rebounds from the February low point and spring employment expansion gathers strength, notably in non-manufacturing industries. Moderating weather conditions should permit substantial recalls of contract construction workers who were released during the winter months. At the same time, accelerated buying activity in retail trade should diminish somewhat the pool of available workers, particularly those with experience in food, apparel and accessories, and food service places.

April also marks the resumption of many outdoor activities, which probably will result in the return to work of many jobless persons in the service group. Many major manufacturing employers are also likely to enlarge their work forces over the next two months to meet expanded production schedules. Consequently, most unemployed skilled workers will be absorbed rapidly, especially those whose occupations are associated with fabricated metal products, nonelectrical machinery, and the communications segment of electrical machinery equipment and supplies. Also, some employers have relaxed job specifications in these areas, which might allow tapping to some degree the reservoir of marginal applicants.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA AREA (In Thousands)

Item	February 1967 1/	January 1967	December 1966	February 1966	Change to February 1967 from: January 1967	Change to February 1967 from: February 1966
1. Civilian Work Force	3,159.5	3,174.2	3,252.3	3,057.8	- 14.7	+ 101.7
2. Unemployment	81.0	80.0	78.0	82.0	+ 1.0	- 1.0
A. Percent of Civilian Work Force	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian Employment	3,077.7	3,094.2	3,172.0	2,975.8	- 14.3	+ 104.1
A. Non-Farm Wage and Salary Workers 2/	2,829.8	2,841.3	2,918.0	2,716.9	- 11.5	+ 113.1
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	981.2	982.9	989.8	944.2	- 1.7	+ 37.
(a) Durable Goods	640.8	642.6	648.6	617.9	- 1.8	+ 22.9
Lumber & Wood Products 24	7.7	8.0	8.1	7.5	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Furniture & Fixtures 25	25.9	26.1	26.6	25.2	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products 32	20.6	20.4	20.6	19.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Primary Metal Industries 33	72.9	73.5	73.9	71.5	- 0.6	+ 1.4
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills . . . 331	34.7	34.9	35.2	34.6	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Iron & Steel Foundries 332	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products 34	111.8	112.2	113.2	107.6	- 0.4	+ 4.2
Metal Cans 341	8.8	8.7	8.8	9.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products . . .344	16.6	16.6	16.5	15.2	0	+ 1.4
Metal Stampings 346	27.6	27.8	28.1	26.6	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Non-Electrical Machinery 35	132.7	133.0	133.3	124.5	- 0.3	+ 8.2
Construction, Mining, & Materials Handling Machinery & Equipment . .353	23.2	23.7	23.9	23.6	- 0.5	- 0.4
Metalworking Machinery & Equipment. .354	31.5	31.8	31.7	29.0	- 0.3	+ 2.5
Industrial Machinery & Equipment. . .356	16.5	16.6	16.6	15.7	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp . . 36	167.6	167.7	169.8	166.2	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Radio & Tele. Sets, except Comm.. . .365	37.3	37.6	38.3	38.5	- 0.3	- 1.2
Communication Equipment 366	43.3	43.1	42.9	47.0	+ 0.2	- 3.7
Transportation Equipment 37	35.1	34.3	35.2	33.0	+ 0.8	+ 2.1
Motor Vehicles & Equipment. 371	14.5	14.5	14.8	14.9	0	- 0.4
Railroad Equipment 374	15.6	15.5	15.5	13.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Professional & Scientific Equipment . . 38	33.3	33.6	33.7	30.8	- 0.3	+ 2.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries. 39	33.2	33.8	34.2	32.2	- 0.6	+ 1.0
(b) Nondurable Goods	340.0	339.9	340.8	325.9	+ 0.1	+ 14.1
Food & Kindred Products 20	86.9	87.1	87.4	86.5	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Meat Products 201	15.0	15.1	15.1	14.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Bakery Products 205	19.1	19.1	19.2	18.2	0	+ 0.9
Confectionery & Related Products. . .207	14.6	14.7	14.8	13.9	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Textile Mill Products 22	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Apparel & Other Finished Products . . . 23	28.0	27.9	28.2	27.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Paper & Allied Products 26	32.3	32.3	32.6	31.6	0	+ 0.7
Printing & Publishing 27	93.4	93.8	93.9	88.7	- 0.4	+ 4.7
Commercial Printing 275	39.8	40.6	40.4	37.4	- 0.8	+ 2.4
Chemicals & Allied Products 28	49.7	49.4	49.1	44.3	+ 0.3	+ 5.4
Petroleum Refining & Related Products . 29	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	0	0
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products. . . . 30	31.4	31.3	31.4	29.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.4
Leather & Leather Products. 31	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
(2) Non-Manufacturing	1,848.6	1,858.4	1,928.2	1,771.8	- 9.8	+ 76.8
Mining & Quarrying. 10-14	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Contract Construction 15-17	95.0	97.1	106.4	92.6	- 2.1	+ 2.4
Transportation & Trans. Services. . .40-47	146.0	146.3	149.6	140.9	- 0.3	+ 5.1
Railroads 400	49.8	49.8	50.1	49.4	0	+ 0.4
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing. 420	55.6	55.9	58.0	53.4	- 0.3	+ 2.2
Communication & Public Utilities. . .48-49	57.1	57.3	57.3	55.3	- 0.2	+ 1.8
Wholesale Trade 50	209.5	208.8	211.5	197.6	+ 0.7	+ 11.9
Retail Trade 52-59	411.3	418.7	455.5	391.3	- 7.4	+ 20.0
Department Stores 531	68.2	69.8	87.2	64.6	- 1.6	+ 3.6
Mail Order Houses 532	32.8	36.3	43.2	31.0	- 3.5	+ 1.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate . .60-67	161.6	161.4	162.0	157.7	+ 0.2	+ 3.9
Service & Misc. Industries .07,09,70-89,99	453.2	452.2	454.7	433.2	+ 1.0	+ 20.0
Government 91-94	309.4	311.0	325.3	297.6	- 1.6	+ 11.8
Federal Government. 91	75.2	75.6	89.9	71.9	- 0.4	+ 3.3
State & Local Government. 92-93	234.2	235.4	235.4	225.7	- 1.2	+ 8.5
B. All Other Non-Farm Employment 3/	240.2	240.6	245.3	249.1	- 3.4	- 8.9
C. Agricultural Employment	7.7	7.1	8.7	8.5	+ 0.6	- 0.8
4. Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes 4/	0.8a/	2.2	2.3	2.2	- 1.4	- 1.4

1/ Preliminary estimates. 2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Labor Disputes: Ind. 553 (700 workers).
NOTE: Ordnance and Accessories and Tobacco Manufacturers included in manufacturing totals.

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1] -- CHICAGO AREA

(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jan. 1967	Dec. 1966	Jan. 1966	Jan. 1967	Dec. 1966	Jan. 1966	Jan. 1967	Dec. 1966	Jan. 1966
A. Manufacturing Total [2]	$125.50	$127.71a/	$121.32	41.4	41.9	41.5	$3.03	$3.04a/	$2.92
Lumber & Wood Prods.	88.38	90.87	91.60	36.4	38.1	39.5	2.43	2.39	2.32
Furniture & Fixtures	105.07	117.91	109.82	38.5	42.2	40.6	2.73	2.80	2.71
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	115.84	118.99a/	112.40	40.5	41.8a/	40.9	2.86	2.85	2.75
Primary Metal Indus.	145.64	147.11	137.66	42.6	43.2	41.9	3.42	3.41	3.29
Fabricated Metal Prods.	135.06	137.13a/	133.60	42.8	43.2a/	43.4	3.15	3.17a/	3.08
Non-Electrical Machinery	142.12	144.55	137.33	43.3	43.8	43.3	3.28	3.30	3.17
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	109.95	109.61a/	110.30	40.3	40.2	41.3	2.73	2.73a/	2.67
Transportation Equipment	143.01	148.72	137.54	41.9	43.0	42.7	3.41	3.46	3.22
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	115.25	125.51	113.60	41.0	42.5	41.5	2.81	2.95	2.74
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	99.23	102.55	99.38	39.2	40.9	41.0	2.53	2.51	2.42
Food & Kindred Prods.	125.68	126.60a/	119.06	42.2	42.5a/	41.2	2.98	2.98a/	2.89
Textile Mill Prods.	91.83	94.85	91.21	40.1	42.9	41.5	2.29	2.21	2.20
Apparel Prods.	82.68	81.00	73.73	38.6	37.9	36.0	2.14	2.14	2.05
Paper & Allied Prods.	117.21	117.64	109.45	43.1	43.4	42.4	2.72	2.71	2.58
Printing & Publishing	137.46	142.44a/	132.26	38.6	39.9	38.3	3.56	3.57	3.46
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	136.00	131.72a/	124.70	41.8	42.1a/	42.0	3.25	3.13a/	2.97
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	148.71	141.36a/	127.23	42.8	42.3	39.3	3.48	3.34a/	3.24
Rubber Prods.	114.26	115.82	110.33	41.6	42.5	42.1	2.75	2.73	2.62
Leather & Leather Prods.	112.55	112.09	105.19	42.4	42.4	42.0	2.65	2.65	2.50
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	185.51	191.70	168.76	37.8	39.0	36.1	4.91	4.91	4.68
Communication & Pub. Util.	138.94	143.52	134.39	40.5	41.3	40.3	3.43	3.48	3.33
Wholesale Trade	135.76	135.15a/	129.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade [3]	77.12	81.27a/	75.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	71.22	75.83a/	71.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	72.00	72.82	71.54	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
a/ Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1] - Chicago SMSA

January 1967

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total [2]	19-39	981.2	4.5	3.9	4.8	2.8	0.8
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.7	6.2	6.1	8.2	4.7	1.9
Furniture & Fixtures	25	25.9	4.7	4.3	6.7	3.6	1.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	20.6	6.7	6.1	7.3	5.3	0.9
Primary Metal Indus.	33	72.9	3.1	2.9	3.3	1.9	0.2
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	111.8	4.3	3.8	4.6	2.5	0.9
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	132.7	4.0	3.7	3.4	2.3	0.2
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	167.6	5.4	4.5	5.8	3.1	1.2
Transportation Equipment	37	35.1	4.5	3.7	4.6	2.4	1.2
Pro. & Scientific Inst.	38	33.3	4.0	3.4	3.4	2.0	0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	33.2	5.7	4.6	6.6	3.6	1.6
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	86.9	3.1	2.6	4.1	2.1	1.1
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.9	5.6	3.1	4.9	3.0	0.1
Apparel Prods.	23	28.0	4.3	3.9	7.2	3.8	1.2
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	32.3	6.8	6.5	7.2	5.3	0.3
Printing & Publishing	27	93.4	3.2	2.7	3.3	2.2	0.5
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	49.7	5.1	4.4	4.0	2.3	0.6
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.2	3.0	2.6	3.4	2.0	0.7
Rubber Prods.	30	31.4	7.9	7.2	9.5	6.1	1.7
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	9.2	5.4	4.6	4.8	3.6	0.5
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,806.5	3.5	3.1	4.3	2.9	0.7
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	5.6	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	15-17	97.1	2.2	1.2	7.4	0.9	6.3
Transportation [3]	41-47	96.5	2.5	1.9	2.6	1.1	0.9
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	57.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.7	0
Wholesale Trade	50	208.8	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.1	0.4
Retail Trade	52-59	418.7	3.3	2.9	6.7	4.9	1.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	161.4	3.9	3.7	3.0	2.2	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind. [4]	70-89	450.1	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.0	0.4
Government	91-94	311.0	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.1	0.3

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.
2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads.
4/ Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries.

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VOL. XXII NO. III
MARCH 1967

EMPLOYMENT AT RECORD JANUARY LEVEL

Braced by the continuing economic expansion, mid-January nonagricultural wage and salary employment of 2,833,400 in the Chicago SMSA was at a record high for the month. There were 117,500 more people in jobs than during the same period a year ago, although the 30-day change followed the customary mid-winter pattern and showed a drop of 84,600.

MANUFACTURING DIP MODERATE

Production payrolls during the month fell by 9,100 to 980,000, similar to the average December-January cutback. The bulk of the loss (6,100) was concentrated in the durable goods sector. Electrical machinery manufacturers led the downturn in this group, paring staffs by 1,800 as firms cut production of consumer items after filling their holiday season orders; of this number, radio-TV firms released 600. Fabricated metal products companies reduced payrolls by 1,500 with the cutbacks scattered throughout the various segments of the industry.

Completion of Christmas orders for sporting equipment, jewelry, and other gift items also caused miscellaneous manufacturing companies to slash rosters, as 1,400 were released during the December-January period. At the same time, smaller production cutbacks led to minor payroll drops in furniture-fixtures (500), primary metals (400), and transportation equipment (300). A few employment gains were scattered through the durable goods sector; nonelectrical machinery posted a 300 increase and lumber-wood products, 100.

A net drop of 3,000 trimmed soft goods payrolls to 337,800 in mid-January. Seasonal factors brought a 1,400 downturn in food products staffs and induced a 1,200 decline in apparel employment. Chemical products, however, added a net of 400, while printing and publishing firms, in a contra-seasonal move, gained 200 workers.

NONMANUFACTURING DOWN SEASONALLY

The expected large-scale December-January seasonal staff cuts in trade, government, construction, transportation, and service slashed nonmanufacturing payrolls by 75,500 to 1,852,700. Retail establishments released 39,200 temporary employees at the end of the Christmas buying season. Of these, department stores let out 17,000 and mail order houses 7,800. Post-holiday reductions by the Post Office were mainly responsible for the 12,100 dip in government payrolls.

Continuing the normal winter pattern, contract construction firms laid off an additional 10,500 workers. Transportation firms also cut payrolls by 5,200, as freight shipment declined seasonally at year-end. Wholesale trade establishments cut their payrolls by 4,900, due to the end of the Christmas buying season and year-end production slowdowns. At the same time, service industry employers reduced staffs by 2,500, slightly below average for the period. Communication-public utilities was the only nonmanufacturing industry to register a net payroll increase (300) during the period.

UNEMPLOYMENT AT 14-YEAR LOW

January joblessness, at 80,000, was at its lowest monthly level since 1953 when 79,000 were seeking work. The departure of housewives and students from the labor market coupled with the relatively high level of employment brought a smaller-than-usual increase in unemployment -- up 2,000 during the 30 days ending mid-January. The civilian work force dropped by 86,300 to 3,166,000, modifying the

(continued on page 2)

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EMPLOYMENT AT RECORD JANUARY LEVEL *(continued from page 1)*

effect of seasonal employment curtailments. The jobless in January represented 2.5 percent of the civilian work force; the December ratio was 2.4 percent; the January 1966 ratio was 2.8 percent.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of Chicago area production workers were relatively stable during the November-December period, declining by four cents to $127.80. The average work week also dipped fractionally to 41.9 from 42.0 hours. The greatest rise in the hard goods sector occurred in the communication equipment industry as average earnings climbed by $7.04 to $135.79, the work week expanded 1.1 hours to 42.3 hours and average hourly earnings increased by eight cents to $3.21.

Among the selected nonmanufacturing industries, contract construction workers average weekly pay zoomed $6.17 to $191.70 as their work week increased by 1.1 hours to 39.0 hours.

TURNOVER

During December the manufacturing accession rate dipped seasonally to 3.3 from 4.9 percent; both durable and nondurable goods manufacturers shared in the declining level of new hires.

In the nonmanufacturing segment normal seasonal fluctuations formed the turnover pattern. The onset of cold weather caused construction contractors to cut accessions to 1.7 from 2.3 percent. At the same time, the end of the Christmas buying season slashed accessions in all segments of retail trade.

YEAR-TO-YEAR GAINS

Heavy inventory purchases, new highs in capital goods spending, and national defense expenditures throughout 1966 were mainly

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

responsible for the 117,500 increase in area wage and salary employment over the 12-month span. Significantly, 38.6 percent of the gain took place in factory payrolls -- predominately in the durable goods industries -- indicative of the prevailing boom in the Chicago SMSA economy. However, most of the major industries participated in the upsurge.

Leading the expansionary trend in the durable goods industries, nonelectrical machinery producers augmented payrolls by 9,500 as government contracts and industrial orders for capital goods increased. For the same reasons fabricated metal products staffs swelled by 5,200. Although electrical machinery manufacturers boosted rosters by 5,100 over the year, the increase was hindered by a labor-management dispute in the communications equipment sector of this industry; besides the 2,200 involved in the dispute, there were secondary layoffs of 5,900 workers. The radio-TV segment increased staffs by 100 -- indicative of a stabilizing demand for color TV sets. Over the year, professional-scientific instrument employment rose by 2,900. Diverse trends brought a 2,600 year-to-year gain in transportation equipment payrolls. However, the motor vehicles and equipment segment of the industry cut staffs by 200 due to the slowdown in automotive sales.

Soft goods payrolls increased by 13,900 over the year, mainly due to general economic growth. The pacesetter was chemicals and allied products with a 5,700 employment rise. Followed closely by a 5,500 advance in printing-publishing. Of this number commercial printing firms added 2,600 as business continued to expand.

Nonmanufacturing employment soared by 72,200 over the year. The service industries led the way, adding 20,000. In this grouping, major hospitals increased staffs as more qualified hospital workers became available to fill long-term vacancies. To service their customers retail trade establishments boosted payrolls by 17,900. Government employment moved ahead by 14,200 with state and local facilities hiring 8,600 -- mainly as auxilliary and professional public school employees. Medicare and expansion of defense facilities were the major factors in the gain in federal payrolls. Wholesale trade gained 9,900 workers as business remained on a high level. Finance-insurance-real estate employment swelled by 3,300 partly due to the need for more staff to handle the new bank credit cards.

OUTLOOK

As business moves into its seventh consecutive year of growth, economic indicators suggest no immediate slow down except over the short term. Over the four month span ending in mid-May, however, repetitive seasonal factors should push the number of wage and salaried workers up by 2.3 percent or 65,700 to 2,899,100. Of the anticipated gain, 47,100 will be in nonmanufacturing activities as a spring resurgence of hiring takes place.

A gain of 1.8 percent or 18,600 is forecast in manufacturing, with 11,700 of these workers expected to join durable goods firms.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA AREA (In Thousands)

Item	January 1967 1/	December 1966	November 1966	January 1966	Change to January 1967 from: December 1966	Change to January 1967 from: January 1966
1. Civilian Work Force	3,166.0	3,252.3	3,232.5	3,063.2	- 86.3	+ 103.4
2. Unemployment	80.0	78.0	78.0	87.0	+ 2.0	- 8.0
A. Percent of Civilian Work Force	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.8	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian Employment	3,083.8	3,172.0	3,154.1	2,975.5	- 88.2	+ 108.3
A. Non-Farm Wage and Salary Workers 2/	2,833.4	2,918.0	2,896.4	2,715.9	- 84.6	+ 117.5
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	980.7	987.8	998.3	935.4	- 9.1	+ 45.3
(a) Durable Goods	642.5	648.6	656.3	611.1	- 6.1	+ 31.4
Lumber & Wood Products 24	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Furniture & Fixtures 25	26.1	26.6	26.7	25.4	- 0.5	+ 0.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products 32	20.3	20.6	20.7	19.4	- 0.3	+ 0.9
Primary Metal Industries 33	73.5	73.9	73.3	70.9	- 0.4	+ 2.6
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills 331	34.9	35.2	34.9	34.7	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Iron & Steel Foundries .332	9.8	9.8	9.9	8.9	0	- 0.9
Fabricated Metal Products 34	111.7	113.2	113.5	106.5	- 1.5	+ 5.2
Metal Cans .341	8.1	8.8	9.0	9.1	- 0.7	- 1.0
Fab. Structural Metal Products .344	16.5	16.5	16.2	15.2	0	+ 1.3
Metal Stampings .346	28.1	28.1	28.5	26.6	0	+ 1.5
Non-Electrical Machinery 35	133.6	133.3	132.0	124.1	+ 0.3	+ 9.5
Construction, Mining, & Materials Handling Machinery & Equipment .353	23.5	23.9	23.9	23.4	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery & Equipment .354	32.1	31.7	30.8	28.9	+ 0.4	+ 3.2
Industrial Machinery & Equipment .356	16.6	16.6	16.6	15.5	0	+ 1.1
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp 36	168.0	169.8	178.3	162.9	- 1.8	+ 5.1
Radio & Tele. Sets, except Comm. .365	37.7	38.3	40.2	37.6	- 0.6	+ 0.1
Communication Equipment .366	43.0	42.9	49.6	46.1	+ 0.1	- 3.1
Transportation Equipment 37	34.8	35.2	35.4	32.2	- 0.4	+ 2.6
Motor Vehicles & Equipment .371	14.5	14.8	15.0	14.7	- 0.3	- 0.2
Railroad Equipment .374	15.6	15.5	15.5	13.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Professional & Scientific Equipment 38	33.5	33.7	33.8	30.6	- 0.2	+ 2.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries 39	32.8	34.2	34.5	31.7	- 1.4	+ 1.1
(b) Nondurable Goods	337.8	340.8	341.6	323.9	- 3.0	+ 13.9
Food & Kindred Products 20	86.0	87.4	88.5	86.5	- 1.4	- 0.5
Meat Products .201	14.7	15.1	15.3	15.0	- 0.4	- 0.3
Bakery Products .205	18.6	19.2	19.2	18.2	- 0.6	- 0.4
Confectionery & Related Products .207	14.5	14.8	15.3	14.1	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products 22	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Apparel & Other Finished Products 23	27.0	28.2	28.7	27.0	- 1.2	0
Paper & Allied Products 26	32.2	32.6	32.5	31.3	- 0.4	+ 0.9
Printing & Publishing 27	94.1	93.9	93.8	88.6	+ 0.2	+ 5.5
Commercial Printing .275	40.7	40.4	39.9	38.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.6
Chemicals & Allied Products 28	49.5	49.1	48.3	43.8	+ 0.4	+ 5.7
Petroleum Refining & Related Products 29	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products 30	31.1	31.4	31.2	28.4	- 0.3	+ 2.7
Leather & Leather Products 31	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
(2) Non-Manufacturing	1,852.7	1,928.2	1,898.1	1,780.5	- 75.5	+ 72.2
Mining & Quarrying .10-14	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.7	- 0.3	- 0.1
Contract Construction .15-17	95.9	106.4	112.2	94.7	- 10.5	+ 1.2
Transportation & Trans. Services .40-47	144.3	149.5	149.1	140.3	- 5.2	+ 4.0
Railroads 400	48.7	50.1	49.5	49.4	- 1.4	- 0.7
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing. 420	55.0	58.0	57.8	53.0	- 3.0	+ 2.0
Communication & Public Utilities .48-49	57.6	57.3	57.2	55.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Wholesale Trade 50	206.6	211.5	209.2	196.7	- 4.9	+ 9.9
Retail Trade .52-59	416.3	455.5	434.7	398.4	- 39.2	+ 17.9
Department Stores .531	69.4	87.2	77.7	65.9	- 17.8	+ 3.5
Mail Order Houses .532	35.4	43.2	38.0	34.3	- 7.8	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate .60-67	160.9	162.0	161.5	157.6	- 1.1	+ 3.3
Service & Misc. Industries .07,09,70-89,99	452.3	454.8	455.7	432.3	- 2.5	+ 20.0
Government .91-94	313.2	325.3	312.5	299.0	- 12.1	+ 14.2
Federal Government 91	77.8	89.9	77.4	72.2	- 12.1	+ 5.6
State & Local Government .92-93	235.4	235.4	235.1	226.8	0	+ 8.6
B. All Other Non-Farm Employment 3/	243.3	245.3	246.3	251.9	- 2.0	- 8.6
C. Agricultural Employment	7.1	8.7	11.4	7.7	- 1.6	- 0.6
4. Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	2.2a/	2.3	0.4	0.7	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates. 2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Labor Disputes: Industry 366 (2,200).
NOTE: All estimates except agricultural revised to a March 1966 benchmark.

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1/] --CHICAGO AREA

(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Dec. 1966	Nov. 1966	Dec. 1965	Dec. 1966	Nov. 1966	Dec. 1965	Dec. 1966	Nov. 1966	Dec. 1965
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$127.80	$127.84a/	$123.38	41.9	42.0	42.2	$3.05	$3.04a/	$2.93
Lumber & Wood Prods.	90.87	92.75	93.74	38.1	39.8	40.9	2.39	2.33	2.29
Furniture & Fixtures	117.91	118.37a/	112.40	42.2	41.8a/	42.2	2.80	2.83a/	2.66
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	118.47	116.07	118.88	41.5	40.9	42.7	2.85	2.84	2.79
Primary Metal Indus.	147.11	148.69	137.09	43.2	43.6	41.4	3.41	3.41	3.31
Fabricated Metal Prods.	136.97	135.56a/	131.84	43.1	43.0	43.1	3.18	3.18	3.06
Non-Electrical Machinery	144.55	143.41a/	138.64	43.8	43.6a/	43.8	3.30	3.29	3.16
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	110.02	112.03a/	113.06	40.2	40.8	42.2	2.74	2.75	2.68
Transportation Equip.	148.72	149.10	147.91	43.0	43.6	45.5	3.46	3.42	3.25
Pro. & Scientific Inst.	125.51	124.95	117.28	42.5	42.5	42.6	2.95	2.94	2.75
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	102.55	100.89	97.72	40.9	40.5	40.7	2.51	2.49	2.40
Food & Kindred Prods.	127.28	126.53a/	120.22	42.4	42.6a/	41.8	3.00	2.97a/	2.88
Textile Mill Prods.	94.85	92.35a/	93.49	42.9	42.2a/	42.0	2.21	2.19	2.23
Apparel Prods.	81.00	82.69	77.77	37.9	38.5a/	38.0	2.14	2.15	2.04
Paper & Allied Prods.	117.64	117.55	111.81	43.4	43.3	43.3	2.71	2.72	2.58
Printing & Publishing	142.30	143.14	140.65	39.9	39.5	39.6	3.57	3.62	3.56
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	131.76	133.82a/	125.24	42.2	42.6	42.7	3.12	3.14	2.93
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	142.97	145.15	129.03	42.3	42.3	39.6	3.38	3.43	3.26
Rubber Prods.	115.82	116.06	110.77	42.5	42.5	42.3	2.73	2.73	2.62
Leather & Leather Prods.	112.09	112.98	109.71	42.4	43.2	43.4	2.65	2.62	2.53
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	191.70	185.53	181.52	39.0	37.9	38.8	4.91	4.89	4.68
Communication & Pub. Util.	143.52	143.83	137.32	41.3	41.3	41.1	3.48	3.48	3.34
Wholesale Trade	134.67	133.19a/	128.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	81.25	77.62a/	81.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	76.31	73.03	71.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	72.82	72.68	69.35	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals.
3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. a/ Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1/] - Chicago SMSA

December 1966

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	951.0	3.3	2.0	4.1	2.3	0.7
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.4	5.8	5.8	7.0	4.0	0.9
Furniture & Fixtures	25	24.6	6.0	5.7	6.9	4.0	1.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	19.7	3.8	3.5	5.4	3.5	1.2
Primary Metal Indus.	33	72.0	2.5	2.2	2.7	1.6	0.1
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	109.4	3.1	2.4	3.9	2.0	1.1
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	129.2	2.8	2.6	2.8	1.7	0.2
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	36	163.0	3.1	2.5	4.5	2.6	0.5
Transportation Equip.	37	33.3	2.5	2.1	4.1	1.8	1.3
Pro. & Scientific Inst.	38	33.5	2.9	2.8	4.6	1.6	1.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	35.1	3.3	3.1	5.3	2.4	1.9
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	83.3	2.5	2.1	3.4	1.8	0.6
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.7	3.2	2.6	4.7	2.4	1.4
Apparel Prods.	23	27.3	2.9	2.7	4.0	2.9	0.7
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	30.1	5.8	5.5	7.0	4.7	0.7
Printing & Publishing	27	91.6	2.9	2.3	3.1	1.9	0.5
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	46.4	5.0	4.5	3.7	2.0	0.8
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.0	1.7	1.6	3.2	1.2	1.2
Rubber Prods.	30	27.1	6.1	5.7	6.4	4.3	0.6
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.9	5.2	4.5	7.2	4.8	1.8
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,816.7	5.2	4.7	7.1	3.3	3.0
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	6.3	0	0	0.5	0	0.1
Contract Construction	15-17	103.1	1.7	1.5	10.0	1.3	8.6
Transportation 3/	41-47	93.7	2.6	2.1	3.5	1.0	2.0
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	56.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	*
Wholesale Trade	50	202.5	5.2	4.2	10.0	2.6	6.3
Retail Trade	52-59	432.7	9.5	8.4	13.3	6.0	6.4
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	159.2	4.6	4.4	3.8	3.0	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind. 4/	70-89	440.3	3.5	3.2	3.9	2.4	0.5
Government	91-94	321.7	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.2	0.4

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.
2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total.
3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads. 4/ Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries. * Less than .05 per 100 workers.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Research and Statistics Unit; 1635 W. Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612; or by calling 829-6310, Extension 15.

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MANPOWER TRENDS

CHICAGO AREA

STATE OF ILLINOIS
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GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS

VOL. XXII NO. II
FEBRUARY 1967

1966 BANNER YEAR

Following the trend of the past four years employment in the Chicago SMSA during 1966 grew at a faster rate than the civilian work force. The civilian work force average in 1966 was 3,077,200, an increase of 1.9 percent over the 1965 average of 3,019,200, while average employment rose 2.1 percent to 2,988,300 from 2,927,200 in 1965. At the same time average unemployment fell 15.6 percent to 76,000 in 1966 from the 1965 level of 90,000.

As may be seen on the chart below, approximately 358,000 more workers were employed in the Chicago SMSA during 1966 than in 1952, and unemployment was at its lowest level since the present work force series was originated in 1952.

DECEMBER RECORD

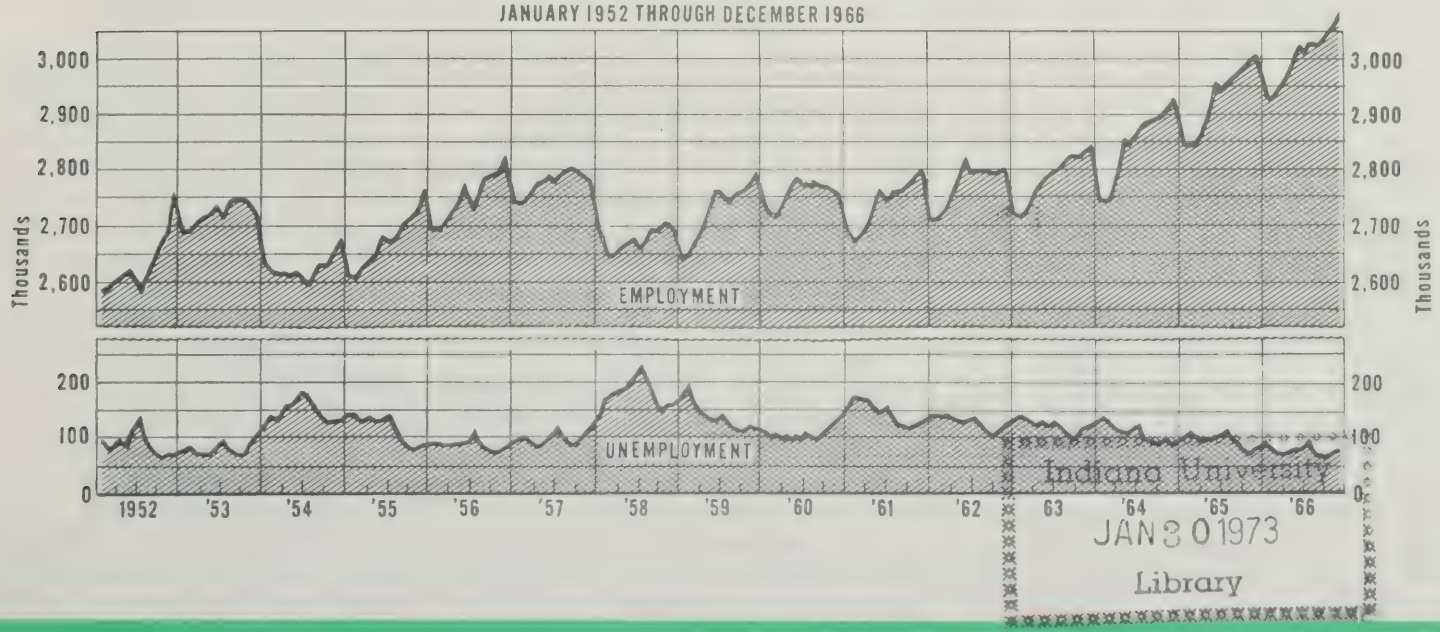
At the close of 1966 the Chicago Area economy reflected the continued expansion of almost six years' steady growth. By mid-December the civilian work force reached 3,142,500; employment, 3,065,200; and nonagricultural wage and salaried employment, 2,819,600. All were record highs.

NONMANUFACTURING DOMINANT

Sparked by seasonal influences, nonmanufacturing industries chalked up a record 1,861,900 -- a 20,500 gain over the November level. Leading the upsurge, retail trade establishments boosted employment by 20,400 to meet the demands of holiday shoppers. Department stores accounted for 10,300 of this number and mail order houses 4,800 as sales in

(continued on page 2)

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
JANUARY 1952 THROUGH DECEMBER 1966



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THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

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1966 BANNER YEAR *(continued from page 1)*

major outlets reached new highs. Government employment rose by 10,000, mainly the result of seasonal hires by the Post Office.

Inclement weather caused construction contractors to slash payrolls by 7,900 over the month. Employment in the service industries fell by 3,000 for the same reason. Other gains and losses were smaller and scattered throughout the nonmanufacturing sector.

MANUFACTURING DOWN

Employment in the manufacturing sector dipped moderately by 2,200 to 957,700 in mid-December. It appears, however, that a slight payroll gain would have occurred if it were not for the labor-management dispute in the communication equipment industry which idled 2,200 disputants and resulted in layoffs of other workers. Even with these payroll cuts, durable goods employment slipped by only 1,100 to 633,900. The primary metal industries boosted employment by 1,000, mainly the result of additional hires in blast furnaces and rolling mills. Producers of nonelectrical machinery also augmented staffs by 1,000, with additions scattered among the various industry components. Increased orders caused fabricated metal products to take on 400 extra workers.

The remaining hard goods group experienced payroll losses. Leading this group was electrical machinery equipment and supplies with a 3,000 drop. Of this number, 2,000 workers were released in the communications sector due to the above mentioned labor dispute. The December nondurable goods level slipped by 1,100 from the November mark of 324,800. However, apparel products and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products registered gains of 100 and 200, respectively. All other soft goods industries lost personnel, with food products

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

leading the pack by releasing 700 workers. The remaining groups were relatively stable with minor losses, and in some instances no change from November.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings declined fractionally in November for Chicago Area production workers. Earnings fell 57 cents to $127.97 between October and November, the result of a work week cut of twelve minutes to 42 hours as manufacturers completed orders on hand. Hourly earnings remained unchanged. Nonmanufacturing average hours and earnings were steady over the period, with mail order houses showing the only major change. Here earnings skyrocketed to $80.76 per week, a giant step of $6.91. The increase came as the work week zoomed 4.1 hours to meet the demands of Christmas buying.

LABOR TURNOVER

Turnover rates during November were similar to October except in retail trade as holiday buying neared a crescendo. Mail order house accessions zoomed from 16.3 to 22.8 additional workers per hundred; department stores added staff at a smaller but still spectacular 17.8 percent. Nonmanufacturing as a whole boosted accessions to 7.4 from 6.5 percent, while separations showed no change, remaining at 4.1 percent. Manufacturing generally reflected a stable labor turnover picture with accessions and separations just about cancelling each other. The manufacturing accession rate for November was 4.9 percent, a decline from 5.9 percent in October. The separation rate was 4.8 percent, contrasted to 5.3 percent in October.

UNEMPLOYMENT RISES SEASONALLY

Joblessness increased by 3,000 or 4.2 percent of the civilian labor force to reach a level of 75,000 in the area at mid-December. Even though payrolls increased from November, unemployment rose due to housewives and students entering the work force to fill the holiday employment demands. Also, manufacturing and construction firms cut payrolls because of winter weather conditions. The labor dispute in the communications equipment industry forced sizeable layoffs and consequently, aided the jobless climb. A year ago 82,000 or 2.7 percent were seeking employment.

OUTLOOK

Employment cutbacks are expected during the first quarter of 1967, solely in the nonmanufacturing group, especially in retail trade. Manufacturing firms on the other hand predict boosts in employment and should this materialize unemployment may be somewhat curtailed.

Within the nonmanufacturing decline of approximately 78,200, retail trade promises to lead with cutbacks of 45,500 workers. Department stores expect to release 19,600 and mail order houses 11,500. Federal government personnel should also decrease substantially by 14,200, mainly the discharge of extra holiday workers at local Post Offices. Contract construction firms plan to layoff around 10,500 as winter weather curtails activities. The expected employment increase of 8,700 in the manufacturing group should be mainly in the hard goods sector, which predicts a 6,800 increase.

TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA AREA (In Thousands)

Item	December 1966 1/	November 1966	October 1966	December 1965	Change to December 1966 from: November 1966	Change to December 1966 from: December 1965
1. Civilian Work Force	3,142.5	3,123.3	3,102.7	3,085.4	+ 19.2	+ 57.1
2. Unemployment	75.0	72.0	64.0	82.0	+ 3.0	- 7.0
A. Percent of Civilian Work Force	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.7	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian Employment	3,065.2	3,050.9	3,038.2	3,003.1	+ 14.3	+ 62.1
A. Non-Farm Wage and Salary Workers 2/	2,819.6	2,801.3	2,784.1	2,744.4	+ 18.3	+ 75.2
(1) Manufacturing 3/ 19-39	957.7	959.9	955.7	927.0	- 2.2	+ 30.7
(a) Durable Goods	633.9	635.0	631.8	605.4	- 1.1	+ 28.5
Lumber & Wood Products 24	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.1	0	+ 0.4
Furniture & Fixtures 25	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.5	0	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Products 32	19.6	19.8	19.6	19.3	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries 33	72.4	71.4	71.3	71.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.4
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills 331	34.9	34.5	34.5	34.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Iron & Steel Foundries 332	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.1	0	+ 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products 34	110.1	109.7	109.3	105.7	+ 0.4	+ 4.4
Metal Cans 341	9.2	9.5	9.3	9.6	- 0.3	- 0.4
Fab. Structural Metal Products 344	15.2	14.9	14.9	14.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Metal Stampings 346	28.0	27.9	27.8	26.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Non-Electrical Machinery 35	128.9	127.9	127.1	121.5	+ 1.0	+ 7.4
Construction, Mining, & Materials Handling Machinery & Equipment 353	24.8	24.7	24.7	23.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Metalworking Machinery & Equipment 354	30.3	30.0	29.5	28.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment 356	16.6	16.5	16.3	15.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp 36	168.5	171.5	170.4	160.9	- 3.0	+ 7.6
Radio & Tele. Sets, except Comm. 365	40.0	41.1	41.1	39.4	- 1.1	+ 0.6
Communication Equipment 366	46.9	48.9	48.6	45.8	- 2.0	+ 1.1
Transportation Equipment 37	33.6	33.5	33.3	31.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.2
Motor Vehicles & Equipment 371	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Railroad Equipment 374	15.0	14.9	14.8	13.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Professional & Scientific Equipment 38	33.5	33.6	33.2	30.7	- 0.1	+ 2.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries 39	35.1	35.4	35.3	33.3	- 0.3	+ 1.8
(b) Nondurable Goods	323.4	324.5	323.5	321.2	- 1.1	+ 2.2
Food & Kindred Products 20	83.8	84.5	83.9	84.9	- 0.7	- 1.1
Meat Products 201	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.9	- 0.1	0
Bakery Products 205	18.7	18.8	18.7	18.2	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Confectionery & Related Products 207	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Mill Products 22	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
Apparel & Other Finished Products 23	27.8	27.7	27.9	28.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Paper & Allied Products 26	30.0	30.1	30.0	30.5	- 0.1	- 0.5
Printing & Publishing 27	91.9	91.9	91.1	89.0	0	+ 2.9
Commercial Printing 275	40.3	39.9	38.9	38.0	+ 0.4	+ 2.3
Chemicals & Allied Products 28	45.4	45.6	45.8	43.1	- 0.2	+ 2.3
Petroleum Refining & Related Products 29	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.2	- 0.3	- 0.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products 30	27.1	26.9	26.9	27.2	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Leather & Leather Products 31	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.4	0	- 0.5
(2) Non-Manufacturing	1,861.9	1,841.4	1,829.4	1,817.4	+ 20.5	+ 44.5
Mining & Quarrying 10-14	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.3	- 0.1	0
Contract Construction 15-17	101.3	109.2	112.9	100.5	- 7.9	+ 0.8
Transportation & Trans. Services 40-47	144.2	144.8	145.7	141.9	- 0.6	+ 2.3
Railroads 400	49.8	49.4	50.6	50.8	+ 0.4	- 1.0
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing 420	54.5	54.9	54.7	53.3	- 0.4	+ 1.2
Communication & Public Utilities 48-49	56.1	56.2	56.3	54.4	- 0.1	+ 1.7
Wholesale Trade 50	201.6	200.4	199.5	198.0	+ 1.2	+ 3.6
Retail Trade 52-59	433.1	412.7	398.7	426.3	+ 20.4	+ 6.8
Department Stores 531	85.1	74.8	68.2	82.6	+ 10.3	+ 2.5
Mail Order Houses 532	40.5	35.7	32.2	42.0	+ 4.8	- 1.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate 60-67	159.5	158.9	158.6	156.5	+ 0.6	+ 3.0
Service & Misc. Industries 07,09,70-89,99	440.8	443.8	445.4	425.8	- 3.0	+ 15.0
Government 91-94	319.0	309.0	304.8	307.7	+ 10.0	+ 11.3
Federal Government 91	88.5	77.4	76.6	85.4	+ 11.1	+ 3.1
State & Local Government 92-93	230.5	231.6	228.2	222.3	- 1.1	+ 8.2
B. All Other Non-Farm Employment 4/	236.9	238.2	241.6	240.9	- 1.3	- 13.0
C. Agricultural Employment	8.7	11.4	12.5	8.8	- 2.7	- 0.1
4. Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	2.3a/	0.4	0.5	0.3	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary Estimates. 2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics in private households.
3/ Ordnance and Accessories and Tobacco Manufactures included in manufacturing totals.
4/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics in private households.
a/ Labor Disputes: Industry 366 (2,200).

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1/] -- CHICAGO AREA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Nov. 1966	Oct. 1966	Nov. 1965	Nov. 1966	Oct. 1966	Nov. 1965	Nov. 1966	Oct. 1966	Nov. 1965
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$127.97	$128.54*	$121.68	42.0	42.2	41.9	$3.05	$3.05*	$2.91
Lumber & Wood Prods.	92.75	92.83*	91.09	39.8	39.3	39.9	2.33	2.36*	2.28
Furniture & Fixtures	119.40	125.20*	114.49	42.3	43.3*	42.4	2.82	2.89*	2.70
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	116.07	117.33*	119.46	40.9	41.2*	42.9	2.84	2.85*	2.79
Primary Metal Indus.	148.69	149.12	134.27	43.6	43.5	40.8	3.41	3.43	3.29
Fabricated Metal Prods.	136.63	137.80*	133.62	43.0	43.2*	43.6	3.18	3.19	3.07
Non-Electrical Machinery	143.66	144.14*	135.97	43.7	43.9*	43.1	3.29	3.28	3.15
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	112.40	112.68*	110.71	40.8	41.1*	41.7	2.75	2.74	2.65
Transportation Equip.	149.10	145.05	138.48	43.6	42.8	43.2	3.42	3.39	3.20
Pro. & Scientific Inst.	124.95	126.41	116.31	42.5	42.9	42.4	2.94	2.95	2.75
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	100.89	106.30	98.08	40.5	41.7	41.3	2.49	2.55	2.38
Food & Kindred Prods.	126.75	125.10*	119.07	42.5	42.2	41.6	2.98	2.96*	2.86
Textile Mill Prods.	93.38	90.08*	91.62	42.7	40.9*	42.6	2.19	2.20	2.15
Apparel Prods.	81.70	80.08	78.69	38.1	37.7	38.8	2.15	2.13	2.03
Paper & Allied Prods.	117.55	118.61*	112.38	43.3	43.7*	43.4	2.72	2.71	2.59
Printing & Publishing	143.14	146.33	135.72	39.5	39.8	38.6	3.62	3.67	3.51
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	134.04	132.97	124.38	42.6	43.1	42.3	3.14	3.09	2.94
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	145.15	147.21	134.15	42.3	44.0	41.7	3.43	3.35	3.22
Rubber Prods.	116.06	116.09	109.40	42.5	42.4	42.0	2.73	2.74	2.61
Leather & Leather Prods.	112.98	104.81	105.70	43.2	41.3	42.7	2.62	2.54	2.47
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	185.53	186.69*	177.63	37.9	37.8	38.7	4.89	4.93*	4.59
Communication & Pub. Util.	143.83	141.76	136.74	41.3	41.6	40.9	3.48	3.41	3.34
Wholesale Trade	133.07	133.34*	127.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	76.60	77.84*	77.38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	73.03	75.40	69.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	72.68	74.18	69.14	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay.
2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. * Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1/] - Chicago SMSA
November 1966

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	959.9	4.9	4.4	4.8	3.0	0.6
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.5	8.9	8.7	9.7	6.0	1.2
Furniture & Fixtures	25	24.7	8.4	8.1	8.8	5.8	1.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	19.8	5.7	5.4	6.6	5.2	0.6
Primary Metal Indus.	33	71.4	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.0	0.1
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	109.7	4.7	4.1	4.5	2.9	0.7
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	127.9	3.8	3.7	3.4	2.2	0.3
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	36	171.5	6.1	5.2	6 1	3.7	0.6
Transportation Equip.	37	33.5	4.4	4.1	4.7	2.7	0.8
Pro. & Scientific Inst.	38	33.6	4.4	4.1	3.2	1.9	0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	35.4	6.7	6.3	7.6	4.4	1.7
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	84.3	3.0	2.3	4.2	2.2	1.0
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.8	6.6	5.6	9.0	4.7	3.7
Apparel Prods.	23	27.7	6.6	6.0	5.8	4.9	0.4
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	30.1	7.7	7.4	8.3	5.3	0.9
Printing & Publishing	27	91.9	3.3	2.8	2.7	1.8	0.3
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	45.6	4.6	4.1	3.4	2.0	0.4
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.3	3.5	3.5	4.3	1.4	1.4
Rubber Prods.	30	26.9	7.5	7.0	6.9	5.5	0.2
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.9	3.3	2.9	4.6	2.8	0.8
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,841.4	7.4	6.5	4.1	2.9	0.4
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	6.4	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Contract Construction	15-17	109.2	3.4	2.1	9.8	1.5	8.1
Transportation 3/	40-47	144.8	4.2	3.0	3.5	1.2	1.4
Communications & Pub. Util.	48-49	56.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.1
Wholesale Trade	50	200.4	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.0	0.4
Retail Trade	52-59	412.7	16.3	14.4	6.2	4.8	0.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	158.9	3.4	3.2	2.3	1.9	a/
Service & Misc. Ind. 4/	70-89	443.8	4.3	4.0	4.2	3.2	0.3
Government	91-94	309.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.4	0.1

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.
2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total.
3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads. 4/ Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries. a/ Less than .05 per hundred.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Research and Statistics Unit; 1635 W. Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612; or by calling 829-6310, Extension 15.

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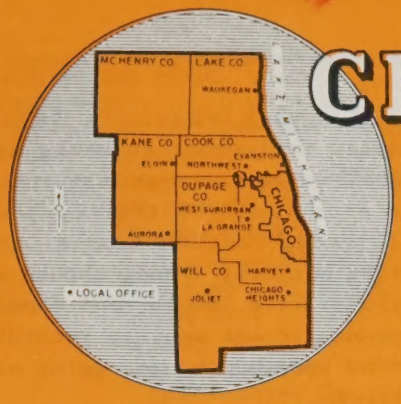
MANPOWER TRENDS



CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXII NO. I

JANUARY 1967

STATE OF ILLINOIS
OTTO KERNER
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS

CHICAGO AREA EMPLOYMENT SETS NEW RECORD

The traditional fourth quarter sales surge along with continuing brisk business activity pushed Chicago SMSA nonagricultural wage and salary employment in mid-November to a new high of 2,801,400 --a 17,300 gain over the mid-October level.

HOLIDAY SEASON BOOSTS NONMANUFACTURING

Sixty five percent of the upswing (11,200) occurred in nonmanufacturing as the approaching holiday season boosted retail trade, wholesale trade, motor freight, and government employment. As expected, retail establishments set the pace; in anticipation of record sales they boosted payrolls by 10,400. Of this total, department stores took on 5,400 and mail order houses 3,300. For the same reason, wholesale trade expanded by 1,600. The Federal Government added 1,400, mostly in the Post Office. At the same time, the demand for the movement of finished goods and raw materials raised employment in motor freight and warehousing by 500.

Although construction employment declined as cold weather set in, the 3,000 drop was less than average for this period. The late fall cut of 900 in service industry employment was well below the usual October-November decline as the brisk pace of hiring by area hospitals, private colleges, private schools, and business service firms offset much of the seasonal layoff of outdoor service workers.

MANUFACTURING UP

Manufacturing employment during the 30 days ending mid-November moved ahead by 6,100, with the durable goods segment accounting for 5,000 of this upswing. Nonelectrical machinery companies added 1,900 to meet the demand for machine tools and other capital equipment. In a contra-seasonal move electrical machinery firms boosted payrolls by 1,500 as the demand for electrical appliances continued at a high level. Fabricated metal products producers hired a net of 500 with metal stampings firms adding the bulk of this number (300). The high level of orders for photographic equipment caused a rise of 400 in professional-scientific instrument employment. Other employment gains and losses were small and scattered throughout the hard goods sector.

Nondurable goods employment rose by 1,100 during the 30 days ending mid-November. Printing and publishing firms led the way as staff was added to handle Christmas subscription drives and commercial printers completed 1967 calendar runs. Paper products followed, boosting payrolls by 300.

UNEMPLOYMENT UP

Seasonal factors combined to increase the number of job seekers by 7,000 over the month to a total of 71,000 or 2.3 percent of the work force. This, however, was the fewest jobless in November since 1952 when the present work force series was originated.

Swelling the ranks of the unemployed were construction and other outdoor workers whose activities were curtailed by cold weather. At the same time, a record influx of part-time and temporary workers consisting of housewives and students permitted employment to increase without reducing the jobless total.

A year-ago 79,000, representing 2.6 percent of the work force, were jobless.

(continued on page 2)

Indiana University
JAN 30 1973
Library

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

CHICAGO AREA EMPLOYMENT SETS NEW RECORD *(continued from page 1)*

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in the Chicago SMSA slid five cents in the September-October period to $128.30. This, however, was $7.50 above the October 1965 level. Partially accounting for the drop was the six minute cutback to 42.2 average weekly hours. Average hourly earnings increased to $3.05 -- one cent above the September level and 15 cents higher than 1965.

Among the selected nonmanufacturing industries contract construction average weekly earnings plunged by $10.97 to $186.95 in October -- triggered by a cut in the work week as the fall slowdown began. Declines in average weekly earnings in this sector were the general rule, except for a jump of $8.18 in hotel and lodging places because of more overtime.

TURNOVER

Turnover in the manufacturing sector during the 30-day stretch ending in October reflected normal seasonal trends. The most salient influence on hire and quit rates was the continuing demand for workers, sustained by the longest period of business growth in history. There was a slight decline in total factory accessions caused by the dwindling supply of workers--falling to 5.9 from 6.1 percent, although well above the year-ago 4.9 accession rate.

Greatest hiring activity in the nonmanufacturing sector during the 30-day interval took place in retail trade with the accession rate increasing to 12.4 in October due to earlier hiring to meet the holiday buying rush. Fewer people left their jobs as evidenced by the drop in the rate of separations --from 8.4 to 6.2 percent. New hires and quits constituted the largest proportion of nonmanufacturing accessions and separations.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

YEAR-TO-YEAR GAINS

November 1966 Chicago SMSA nonagricultural wage and salaried employment surged ahead of November 1965 by 82,200, with 56 percent (46,000) of the gain in nonmanufacturing. Except for railroads (excluding inter-state) and mail order houses all industries in this sector participated in the increase. The service industries set the pace, hiring 17,000 additional workers as both personal service and business service industries continued to expand.

Durable goods producers hired 33,200 of the 36,200 added to manufacturing payrolls. Electrical machinery employment jumped ahead by 12,800 as the demand for both consumer and industrial equipment remained at a high level. Orders for machine tools and other heavy equipment brought an 8,200 upswing in nonelectrical equipment payrolls.

The 3,000 increase in nondurable goods employment was mainly the result of a 3,300 leap in printing-publishing payrolls and a 2,900 jump in chemical products staffs which more than offset losses in other soft goods industries.

OUTLOOK

Although seasonal first quarter employment cutbacks are expected, most economists agree the first half of the new year will see a continuation of the upward business trend, though at a slower rate. Employment should continue to set monthly records, but no spectacular job gains are foreseen.

MANPOWER PROGRAMS

The continuous tightening of the economy has made it increasingly difficult to draw in the existing labor pool for workers with needed skills. Because of this many programs are in progress to train the unemployed to meet these occupational shortages.

Under the Manpower and Development Training Act emphasis has shifted from institutional to on-the-job training (OJT). Several factors caused the change: 1) more specific and specialized training through OJT; 2) closer employer-employee contact; 3) the increasing lack of applicants interested in institutional training.

ISES offices have made many varied attempts to overcome these problems. ISES is exploring the development of a vocational program through a local school system to train housewives as wirers and solderers. The successful OJT program for dental laboratory technicians will be re-opened for 100 students. Schools, community groups, employers, and others are all helping to recruit men and women for job training that will benefit the workers, industry, and the community.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA AREA (In Thousands)

Item	November 1966 1/	October 1966	September 1966	November 1965	Change to November 1966 from: October 1966	Change to November 1966 from: November 1965
1. Civilian Work Force	3,122.4	3,102.7	3,095.4	3,060.4	+ 19.7	+ 62.0
2. Unemployment	71.0	64.0	65.0	79.0	+ 7.0	- 8.0
A. Percent of Civilian Work Force	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.6	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian Employment 2/	3,051.0	3,038.2	3,030.1	2,980.8	+ 12.8	+ 70.2
A. Non-Farm Wage and Salary Workers 2/	2,801.4	2,784.1	2,772.6	2,719.2	+ 17.3	+ 82.2
(1) Manufacturing 3/ 19-39	961.8	955.7	955.6	925.6	+ 6.1	+ 36.2
(a) Durable Goods	636.8	631.8	630.8	603.6	+ 5.0	+ 33.2
Lumber & Wood Products 24	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Furniture & Fixtures 25	24.9	24.8	25.1	24.9	+ 0.1	0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products 32	20.0	19.6	19.8	19.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Primary Metal Industries 33	71.7	71.3	71.4	70.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.1
Blast Furnaces & Rolling Mills 331	34.6	34.5	34.9	34.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Iron & Steel Foundries 332	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Fabricated Metal Products 34	109.8	109.3	108.9	106.0	+ 0.5	+ 3.8
Metal Cans 341	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.8	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products 344	15.0	14.9	15.2	14.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Metal Stampings 346	28.1	27.8	26.9	26.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.1
Non-Electrical Machinery 35	129.0	127.1	128.1	120.8	+ 1.9	+ 8.2
Construction, Mining, & Materials Handling Machinery & Equipment 353	25.1	24.7	24.9	23.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.7
Metalworking Machinery & Equipment 354	30.1	29.5	30.0	28.0	+ 0.6	+ 2.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment 356	16.5	16.3	16.4	15.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp 36	171.9	170.4	169.1	159.1	+ 1.5	+ 12.8
Radio & Tele. Sets, except Comm. 365	41.1	41.1	40.7	38.7	0	+ 2.4
Communication Equipment 366	49.0	48.6	48.3	45.7	- 0.4	+ 3.3
Transportation Equipment 37	33.3	33.3	33.0	31.4	0	+ 1.9
Motor Vehicles & Equipment 371	14.3	14.3	14.1	14.5	0	- 0.2
Railroad Equipment 374	14.7	14.8	14.9	13.1	- 0.1	+ 1.6
Professional & Scientific Equipment 38	33.6	33.2	33.1	30.5	+ 0.4	+ 3.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries 39	35.3	35.3	34.9	33.6	0	+ 1.7
(b) Nondurable Goods	324.6	323.5	324.4	321.6	+ 1.1	+ 3.0
Food & Kindred Products 20	84.1	83.9	84.7	85.4	+ 0.2	- 1.3
Meat Products 201	15.1	14.9	14.9	15.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Bakery Products 205	18.6	18.7	19.0	18.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Confectionery & Related Products 207	13.7	13.7	13.9	14.1	0	- 0.4
Apparel & Other Finished Products 23	27.9	27.9	27.8	28.2	0	- 0.3
Paper & Allied Products 26	30.3	30.0	39.7	30.5	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Printing & Publishing 27	91.8	91.1	90.8	88.5	+ 0.7	+ 3.3
Commercial Printing 275	39.4	38.9	39.0	37.2	+ 0.5	+ 2.2
Chemicals & Allied Products 28	45.8	45.8	46.4	42.9	0	+ 2.9
Petroleum Refining & Related Products 29	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	0	- 0.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products 30	26.9	26.9	26.9	27.2	0	- 0.3
Leather & Leather Products 31	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.4	- 0.1	- 0.6
(2) Non-Manufacturing	1,839.6	1,828.4	1,817.0	1,793.6	+ 11.2	+ 46.0
Mining & Quarrying 10-14	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Contract Construction 15-17	109.9	112.9	114.4	108.3	- 3.0	+ 1.6
Transportation & Trans. Services 40-47	145.8	145.7	144.9	143.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.3
Railroads 400	50.3	50.6	50.8	51.1	- 0.3	- 0.8
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing 420	55.2	54.7	54.7	53.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Communication & Public Utilities 48-49	56.1	56.3	56.5	54.6	- 0.2	+ 1.5
Wholesale Trade 50	201.1	199.5	198.1	196.3	+ 1.6	+ 4.8
Retail Trade 52-59	409.1	398.7	392.5	405.1	+ 10.4	+ 4.0
Department Stores 531	73.6	68.2	64.2	72.6	+ 5.4	+ 1.0
Mail Order Houses 532	35.5	32.2	30.0	37.0	+ 3.3	- 1.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate 60-67	158.8	158.6	160.0	156.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.5
Service & Misc. Industries 07,09,70-89,99	444.5	445.4	441.5	427.5	- 0.9	+ 17.0
Government 91-94	307.9	304.8	302.5	295.5	+ 3.1	+ 12.4
Federal Government 91	78.0	76.6	75.7	72.4	+ 1.4	+ 5.6
State & Local Government 92-93	229.9	228.2	226.8	223.1	+ 1.7	+ 6.8
B. All Other Non-Farm Employment 4/	238.2	241.6	247.1	249.4	- 3.4	- 11.2
C. Agricultural Employment	11.4	12.5	10.4	12.2	- 1.1	- 0.8
4. Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	0.4 a/	0.5	0.3	0.6	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary Estimates. 2/ Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics in private households.
3/ Ordnance and Accessories and Tobacco Manufactures included in manufacturing totals.
4/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics in private households.
a/ Labor Disputes: Ind. 354 (400).

TABLE 2 - MONTHY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS 1/ -- CHICAGO AREA

(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Oct. 1966	Sept. 1966	Oct. 1965	Oct. 1966	Sept 1966	Oct. 1965	Oct. 1966	Sept. 1966	Oct. 1965
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$128.30	$128.35*	$120.80	42.2	42.3*	41.8	$3.04	$3.03	$2.89
Lumber & Wood Products	93.65	99.43*	92.02	39.3	41.5*	40.5	2.38	2.40*	2.27
Furniture & Fixtures	121.77	121.81*	112.74	42.5	42.7*	42.4	2.86	2.85*	2.66
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	117.34	118.93	121.32	41.5	41.8	43.3	2.83	2.84	2.80
Primary Metal Industries	149.12	150.87	134.34	43.5	44.0	40.9	3.43	3.43	3.28
Fabricated Metal Products	137.29	138.29	131.04	43.1	43.6	43.2	3.19	3.17	3.03
Non-Electrical Machinery	144.37	143.58*	135.92	44.0	44.0*	43.2	3.28	3.26	3.15
Electrical Mach. & Equip.	112.78	112.42*	108.24	41.2	41.1*	41.3	2.74	2.74	2.62
Transportation Equipment	145.05	145.31*	136.72	42.8	42.6*	43.1	3.39	3.41	3.17
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	115.02	116.42	115.15	41.6	42.0	42.5	2.77	2.77	2.71
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	106.30	104.19	98.09	41.7	41.2	40.9	2.55	2.53	2.40
Food & Kindred Products	123.72	124.89*	120.56	42.2	42.5*	42.2	2.93	2.94	2.85
Textile Mill Products	89.14	88.34	88.34	40.5	42.7	41.7	2.20	2.07	2.12
Apparel Products	80.08	78.12	77.54	37.7	37.3*	38.1	2.13	2.09	2.04
Paper & Allied Products	117.92	121.24	114.54	43.5	44.7	44.0	2.71	2.71	2.61
Printing & Publishing	146.33	146.20	133.47	39.8	39.9	38.2	3.67	3.67	3.49
Chemical & Allied Products	132.97	131.57*	124.61	43.1	43.0*	42.6	3.09	3.06*	2.93
Petroleum & Coal Products	147.21	150.32	134.08	44.0	45.1	41.7	3.35	3.33	3.22
Rubber Products	109.27	110.52	103.00	42.7	42.9	41.5	2.56	2.58	2.48
Leather & Leather Products	104.81	105.12	103.76	41.3	41.5	42.2	2.54	2.54	2.46
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	186.95	197.92*	184.43	37.8	40.2	40.2	4.94	4.93*	4.58
Communication & Pub. Util.	141.76	140.17	137.38	41.6	41.2	41.2	3.41	3.41	3.33
Wholesale Trade	153.23	134.63	130.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade	77.90	80.56*	78.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	75.40	67.22	70.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	74.18	73.67	69.71	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals * Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY 1/ - Chicago SMSA October 1966

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions Per 100 Workers		Separations Per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	955.7	5.9	5.3	5.3	3.6	0.4
Lumber & Wood Products	24	7.5	11.7	11.5	10.7	9.2	0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	25	24.8	9.2	8.8	8.1	5.7	0.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	32	19.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.0	0.3
Primary Metal Industries	33	71.3	4.2	4.0	4.1	2.6	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	34	109.3	6.1	5.5	5.6	3.7	0.6
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	127.1	4.4	4.2	3.7	2.6	a/
Electrical Machinery & Equipt.	36	170.4	7.0	6.2	6.5	6.6	0.4
Transportation Equipment	37	33.3	5.1	4.8	6.1	3.5	1.3
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	33.2	5.0	4.7	4.2	2.5	0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	35.3	7.2	6.8	6.1	4.3	0.1
Food & Kindred Products	20	83.9	4.2	3.5	4.9	2.8	0.8
Textile Mill Products	22	2.8	6.1	6.0	11.2	5.4	3.8
Apparel Products	23	27.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.0	0.2
Paper & Allied Products	26	30.0	9.1	8.7	8.2	6.0	0.4
Printing & Publishing	27	91.1	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.0	0.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	28	45.8	6.4	5.8	4.5	2.7	0.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	29	6.2	3.7	3.6	3.8	2.6	a/
Rubber Products	30	26.9	8.7	8.2	7.9	6.1	0.3
Leather & Leather Products	31	8.9	3.5	3.1	5.0	3.6	0.1
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,775.1	6.5	5.7	4.1	3.2	0.3
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	6.5	0.2	0	0.1	0	0
Contract Construction	15-17	112.9	3.1	2.3	3.9	1.3	2.4
Transportation 3/	41-47	95.1	3.9	3.3	2.7	1.4	0.9
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	56.3	2.7	2.0	2.7	1.9	a/
Wholesale Trade	50	199.5	6.4	5.1	3.9	3.2	0.1
Retail Trade	52-59	398.7	12.4	10.6	6.2	5.2	0.2
Finance Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	158.6	3.7	3.5	2.9	2.2	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind. 4/	70-89	442.7	5.9	5.5	4.5	3.4	0.2
Government	91-94	304.8	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.4	0.3

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.
2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total 3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads.
4/ Excludes 07,09 and 99 industries. a/ Less than .05 per hundred.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Research and Statistics Unit; 1635 W. Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612; or by calling 829-6310, Extension 15.